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U.S. Working With Hanoi To Return 'Boat People'

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Seeking to end a long episode of the Vietnam War, Washington is working quietly with Hanoi to create a program that would persuade 40,000 Vietnamese boat people in Southeast Asian refugee camps to return home.

The initiative is being undertaken by the National Security Council and the departments of State and Justice in the hope of avoiding more public debate and violent protests in the camps by detainees who do not want to return to Vietnam.

The plan responds to legislation sponsored by Representative Christopher H. Smith, a New Jersey Republican, that would bar the United States from providing about \$25 million to the United Nations to help resettle the Vietnamese. The migrants fled their homeland, many in rickety boats, after the defeat of South Vietnam in 1975.

In talks that began a month ago in Hanoi, "We laid out an approach to the government of Vietnam, and they made clear that they shared our goals and would try to come up with a workable way to do it," said a Clinton administration official working on the plan. A formal response from Hanoi is expected this month.

Under the plan, the Vietnamese would be transported to Ho Chi Minh City under the auspices of the United Nations. There, they would be guaranteed interviews with U.S. immigration officials.

Those who qualify as political refugees — such as people who worked for the United States or its allies during the war, who were religious leaders or who were imprisoned in "re-education camps" after the war — would be allowed to go to the United States. Others, such as North Vietnamese fishermen who fled for economic reasons after the war, would have no choice but to return.

Administration officials say that as many as several thousand of the Vietnamese in the camps worked for U.S. military and intelligence services during the war and have reason to believe they could resettle in the United States.

Others may be persecuted in Vietnam if they can be convinced they will not be persecuted. The United Nations is responsible for monitoring the treatment of the tens of thousands of Vietnamese who have been returned home, says it has not documented any cases in which returning migrants have been treated harshly.

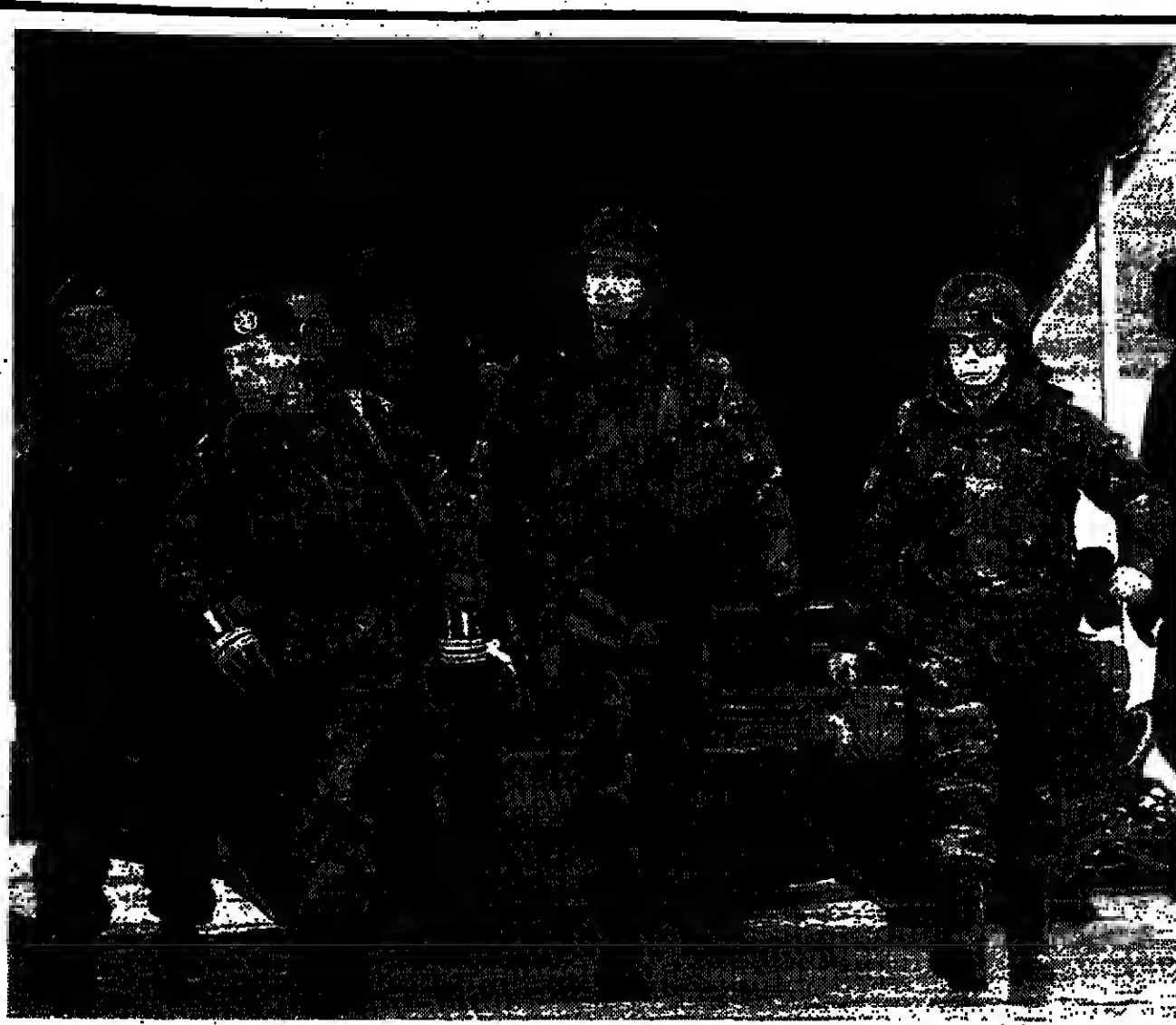
Representative Smith has said he proposed the legislation because of concerns that many of the Vietnamese had been unfairly denied refugee status, but the United Nations has denied this.

The Vietnamese are the last of the boat people, more than 1 million of whom fled their country in crowded vessels after the war. Most resettled outside Asia, mainly in the United States. Those still in detention camps in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines endure an unhappy existence.

Their homeland, once a symbol of endless war and impoverished communism, now has one of the world's fastest-growing economies. And the time has passed when the United States and other wealthy countries willingly accepted immigrants.

Rejected for resettlement after extensive interviews by UN refugee officials, thousands of the boat people in the camps were returning home voluntarily under UN supervision until this summer.

Then word of the Smith legislation created a stir in the detention camps, prompting some Vietnamese to riot and others to reconsider their plans to return voluntarily. But the House legislation, which earmarks \$30 million to bring some of the Vietnamese to the United States, is now languishing in the Senate.



British and U.S. troops arriving Monday in the Bosnian capital as part of the NATO peacekeeping contingent. Page 12.

Accused Serb Sheds Light on Dark Crimes

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Goran Jeliscic is fond of aphorisms. This one was short and strange.

"It's much easier to kill a Muslim than to save him," he said.

Investigators with the International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague say Mr. Jeliscic should know. The tribunal has charged him with killing 14 Bosnian Muslims and running a concentration camp in northern Bosnia where hundreds died.

Many of the men he allegedly killed were shot at close range in the head or

back. According to the allegations, some were forced to place their heads on a metal grate that drained into the Sava River to minimize the cleanup after the killings.

An interview with Mr. Jeliscic recently provided a rare opportunity to confront firsthand a man accused of the kinds of war crimes that became an ugly hallmark of the Bosnian war. In two hours of conversation, the 27-year-old Serb was often contradictory and hardly ever forthcoming.

In some moments, he opened a window into the mind of a fighter who used to call himself the Serb Adolf. In others, he displayed photographs of himself stand-

ing with Muslim friends and had his mother fetch his sleeping newborn son, Alexander.

He denied commanding the Luka camp in the northern Bosnian city of Brcko where, the tribunal charges, hundreds of Muslim civilians were slaughtered in May and June of 1992. But then again, he said, if The Hague's investigators ever caught him, "I'd commit suicide. I could never beat that case."

The case against Mr. Jeliscic — 14 charges of murder, one of torture, three of beatings, one of plunder and one of creating conditions of terror at the Brcko

See BOSNIA, Page 12

Americans Begin to Accept Bosnia Role

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri — The notion of sending American troops to risk their lives in Bosnia initially struck Scott Nichols, a 26-year-old trucker in this rough-hewn Ozarks town, as downright foolish.

Mr. Nichols, browsing in a gun shop for something to hunt rabbits and squirrels with, ticked off the reasons he thought President Bill Clinton was wrong to commit 20,000 troops to the peacekeeping effort: the lack of a clear national interest in the Balkans, the odds against quelling deep-rooted hostilities, the danger to American forces if guerrilla-style

fighting erupts. Then he drew a breath and shook his head.

"But you think of the pictures of those poor people, lying in the street, some of them kids, raped, tortured, murdered," he said.

"That's pretty hard to turn away from. And you think, I don't know, maybe it is worth it to go in there."

The involvement of the U.S. military in Bosnia, a subject that once met with overwhelming disapproval among Americans, seems to be gaining favor, to judge from the talk in the cafes and bookstores, bowling alleys and strip malls, along the stretch of Interstate 44 from Springfield to St. Louis, Missouri.

Nearly half of the three-dozen people

interviewed this past week in this bell-weather state said they believed the United States had a duty to restore peace in the Balkans.

"It reaches the point where your conscience won't allow you to do nothing," said Mary Alice Hollander, 61, who works at a library in Manchester, a conservative Republican suburb of St. Louis.

"At night sometimes, I would sit and think of how it must be for some of these poor Bosnian mothers, trapped in some darkened bower, waiting for children to come home, knowing they might never come home."

"I don't even see it as a political issue,"

See YANKS, Page 12

Swiss Contribution: An Open Path for NATO Troops

BERN — Switzerland agreed Monday to grant passage to NATO troops and material bound for peacekeeping in Bosnia, the first time the neutral republic has allowed NATO forces through its territory.

The cabinet said it would permit North Atlantic Treaty Organization supply flights and land transport for the peace mission on a case-by-case basis after the Bosnian peace agree-

ment is signed in Paris later this month. NATO supplies would otherwise have to be diverted around Switzerland on the way from some NATO centers in Western Europe to bases in Italy and the Balkan region.

"This kind of permission has never been granted before," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman. "Switzerland wants to make a contribution to the chances for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina," the spokesman, Franz Egle, added.

Good for Germans, Good for Europe

By Joseph Fitchett
and Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Germany, so long the nearly unquestioning paymaster and ardent team player in the cause of European integration, is suddenly grappling with the need to balance domestic concerns with its professed faith in greater Europe.

Germany's power, in contrast to Britain and France, is increasingly felt by its neighbors. It springs from the country's fundamental economic strength and from its ability to harness its energies to a single target such as the process of European unification.

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Germany 1996 An Analysis

First of four articles

But the new German power, more than anything else, reflects the debate swirling in Germany over the European Union's single-currency plan — a commitment that has come to symbolize Europe's bid to stay in the same league with the United States and Japan as world powers.

Other Europeans were rattled last month when leaders in Bonn acknowledged that most ordinary Germans did not want to trade in their Deutsche marks for a European currency. More than just a blow to the once-sacrosanct pro-European consensus among German elites, the episode shattered the taboo against advocating policies in the name of German national interest.

In its wake, the country's leaders quickly took charge of Europe's single-currency debate. And the subsequent acquiescence by Germany's neighbors is delivering to Bonn de facto political primacy over the Continent — power that was accumulated more by default than by design.

Germany's control over the single-currency debate emerged as Finance Minister Theo Waigel demanded that the rest of Europe meet fresh German terms for the new Eurocurrency. He insisted that Ger-

many's partners adhere to stringent national deficit standards even after a single currency is launched at the turn of the century. Laggards would pay billions in fines.

The dominant reaction outside Germany was quiet acceptance, with little debate over the way this economic "stability pact" might limit fiscal policy in Paris, Rome, Brussels and elsewhere for years to come.

From now on, said a senior U.S. diplomat in Germany, "there are likely to be more and more occasions when German leaders, often responding to domestic pressures, decide that what is good for Germany is good for Europe."

In recent interviews, German officials, bankers, businessmen and commentators described a pattern of domestic concerns stemming from economic difficulties, including stubbornly high unemployment (averaging more than 9 percent), looming industrial restructuring, a pending overhaul of the welfare system and the still-delicate relations between Germany's western and eastern states.

The new pressures at home could make it hard for Chancellor Helmut Kohl to stick to his timetable for closer European integration, especially if labor unrest or an economic slowdown in France stymies Paris-Bonn relations.

Trying to sustain an impression of mo-

See GERMANY, Page 12

Juppé Stands Firm As Strike Intensifies

Cabinet Renews Call for Talks; Crisis Shows No Sign of Easing

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Alain Juppé refused to buckle Monday under the pressure of the intensifying work stoppages that are posing risks of inflicting serious damage to the world's fourth-biggest economy.

The government spokesman, Alain Lamassoure, emphasized the cabinet's determination "to see through" the package of reforms that Mr. Juppé insists are necessary to salvage one of the world's most generous social welfare and pension systems from potential bankruptcy.

But he also reaffirmed its "readiness for dialogue" with striking workers and students, whose nascent alliance could emerge as one of the most serious internal threats to the country since the 1968 riots that shook the state and helped drive President Charles de Gaulle from office a year later.

For the 11th day, there were no trains, buses or subway service in the capital and much of the country. Around Paris, people struggled to get to work on foot, bicycles or roller skates, as record traffic jams snarled roads into the capital.

Air France employees signaled they may join the movement on Thursday by blocking air traffic as well.

The worst industrial unrest in a decade escalated as students, teachers and hospital workers joined a snowballing campaign to block the government's overhaul of the country's welfare system.

Dock workers and truck drivers have threatened to start blocking ports and roads this week, which could force the government to send in armed troops to prevent fuel and other shortages. In Marseille, Bordeaux, Strasbourg and Lyon, stretches of highways were already being blocked by trucks as the road transport union appeared to be joining the strike.

Many electricity, gas and postal workers also have joined work stoppages.

Seeking to ease the plight of Parisian commuters, the government hired a fleet of 1,500 private buses to help move people into the capital from the suburbs. A dozen large riverboats were also mobilized to ferry people to various points in Paris along the Seine.

The stoppage measures appeared to have little effect in stemming the massive disruptions, which may soon grow worse.

The government has been hoping that public sentiment will turn against the strikers, but polls show a majority of voters share their anxiety that the government's austerity regime of higher taxes, lower pensions, and possible job cuts is too painful to bear.

The government insists it will not back down over its reform package, which it claims is necessary to curtail huge deficits and enable France to qualify for a single European currency. Mr. Juppé has vowed to press ahead with his program and will not back down even if he is confronted by the prospect of resigning, aides said.

Union leaders, however, say that the planned overhaul of the social security system must be scrapped before they will advocate a return to work.

"The Juppé plan must be withdrawn. After that, we will negotiate," said Louis Vianney, head of the CGT union.

Until now, the government has taken an extremely low profile and hoped that public anger with the strikers would force the unions to retreat.

Less than 10 percent of the French work force are union members, and there has been much dismay with the way the unions have mismanaged pension funds in the past.

In addition, the government expected the

public would show little sympathy for the train workers, who have built up an extensive array of benefits that are envied by much of the work force.

But polls show that the country appears to be split down the middle over the fate of the reforms. While 51 percent do not want the government to back down, 62 percent say they favor the cause of the train workers.

Those sentiments, say political analysts, reflect growing public frustration in France with the high interest rates and deficit cuts required to meet the criteria for a single currency. As a result, they say, the cause of a united Europe is rapidly losing support with the French public.

Mr. Juppé is to make his first public comment on the crisis in nearly a week when he appears before the National Assembly on Tuesday in a debate on a censure motion raised by the opposition Socialists. Since the conservative majority controls 80 percent of the Parliament's seats, there is no chance the government will lose a confidence vote.

French Markets Fear Leaders Will Buckle

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — French financial markets were battered Monday as widening labor unrest cast doubts on the country's ability to qualify for the planned European Monetary Union.

Investors shunned the French franc and drove the Paris Bourse sharply lower while a strike by public transportation workers hardened and threatened to broaden Tuesday to other public-sector workers as well as to some private-sector workers, including taxi drivers and truckers.

The Deutsche mark rose as high as 3.4866 francs Monday before stabilizing at 3.4782, up from 3.4545 francs Friday. Foreign exchange dealers said they suspected the franc would have continued to lose ground had it not been for unconfirmed intervention by the Bank of France in the afternoon.

On the Paris Bourse, the blue-chip CAC-40 index fell 3 percent, to 1,774.86 points.

"It couldn't be worse," said Jacques-Antoine Brettil, assistant director at Leven SA, a Parisian stock brokerage. "Sentiment is very negative and we're just waiting to see if this is all going to lead to a political and monetary crisis."

The cabinet of Prime Minister Alain Juppé held an emergency meeting Monday evening to deal with the crisis, but analysts and economists warned that any sign of concessions by the government would spell disaster to the financial markets.

"If they give in, Maastricht is jeopardized," said Jean-François Mercier, chief economist at Salomon Brothers in London.

The social security reform program unveiled by Mr. Juppé on Nov. 15 is one of the linchpins of France's commitment to reducing its public deficit to less than 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1996 in order to qualify for inclusion in a single currency in 1999.

But as the strike widens to include postal workers, telephone employees, tax collec-

See FRANCO, Page 12



First Sergeant Eric Schwartz being led into court Monday in Haifa. He became the first person to be indicted in Yitzhak Rabin's murder. Page 6.

PAGE TWO		BUSINESS/FINANCE	
Japan's Outlooks Narrow the Divide		China's Farms Bear the Brunt of Policy	
THE AMERICAS		Opinion	
Signs of a Clinton Revival in Michigan		Page 8. Crossword	
INTERNATIONAL		Page 4. Sports	
China Fears Democracy on Taiwan		Page 24.	
		International Classified	
		Page 12.	
		Sponsored Section: Saudi Arabia	
		Page 19-21.	

AGENDA

France to Rejoin NATO Structures

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — France, in a huge boost to a NATO force for Bosnia, has decided to rejoin virtually all the alliance's military structures, diplomats said late Monday. Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette will announce the move Tuesday at a rare joint session of alliance foreign and defense ministers, they said.

Fahd Had a Stroke

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia suffered a stroke last Thursday, U.S. officials said Monday after a private American medical team flew to the kingdom to assist him.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	52.38	Up	0.57%
5139.52		129.71	
The Dollar		Mon. close	
DM		1.4398	
Pound		1.5328	
Yen		101.35	
FF		4.9938	
		previous close	
		1.4467	
		1.531	
		101.195	
		4.988	

THE AMERICAS

In Bellwether Michigan, Signs of a Clinton Revival

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

LINCOLN PARK, Michigan — This state may be known for automobiles, soul music and Big Ten football, but it also has an impressive record as a political mirror. For decades, the vote for president in Michigan has been nearly identical to that of the entire nation.

That is why politicians are taking special note of a small renaissance for President Bill Clinton here. He is enjoying newfound popularity in the state, interviews with politicians, academics and voters, as well as the latest opinion polls, suggest.

A whimsical sign of the president's rising acceptability was a bumper sticker proclaiming, "Clinton! At Least He Cares," instead of the more familiar, "Impeach Clinton."

Mr. Clinton's standing in Michigan,

a racially mixed microcosm with heavy industry and substantial agriculture, is important not only as an indication of how he is doing elsewhere. Michigan, which the president won in 1992 with 44 percent of the vote, is also a pivotal state where White House officials say he must prevail to be re-elected.

"For the first time since December of 1992, the majority of Michigan voters say Clinton is doing a good job — that is a major shift to go from a negative job rating," said Ed Sarpolus, a leading pollster based in Lansing.

In the latest poll by his organization, EPIC/MRA, respondents in Michigan who described themselves as likely to vote gave the president a 52 percent positive rating, while giving the Republican Congress only 34 percent.

These findings are all the more significant because this is a state where Governor John M. Engler, a conser-

vative Republican, swept to re-election last year and helped elect Spencer Abraham, the state's first Republican senator in 16 years.

Nowhere is the increased comfort with Mr. Clinton better demonstrated than in this working-class enclave in the "downriver" area south of Detroit, established as home to automobile workers in the 1930s and '40s. Once overwhelmingly Democratic, and still home to many conservative Democrats, the residents have tended to split their tickets in recent years and, in 1992, helped Ross Perot.

"It seems to me right now that the Democrats are for senior citizens and Medicare," said Dominic Mazzola, 72, a retired steam engineer, who added that while he "could go either way" he expected to back Mr. Clinton next year. "The way I read it, the Republicans want to do away with everything that helps the little person."

It is also a big help to Mr. Clinton that the automobile industry has bounced back. Unlike last year when the president seemed to get no credit for the economic recovery, voters here now seem willing to give him at least a grudging pat on the back.

But the president's support is all the more striking because of the enormous popularity of Mr. Engler, whose programs are widely credited as an inspiration for Newt Gingrich's economic and welfare proposals. Many voters were disdainful of the Republicans in Washington, but not of the governor.

Just off the day shift, Chuck Inman, an electrician from Ford, explained that he backed Mr. Perot but may well vote for Mr. Clinton this time.

"He's starting to look better," Mr. Inman said. "He's looking more like a president. I'm glad he's standing up to the Republicans on the budget."

hairdressing salon who also voted for Mr. Perot in 1992, has recently become a Clinton booster.

"He's the most underrated president we've had in years," he said. He added, "I like that he stands for what he believes in — like with the budget. It took a lot of guts."

One sign of the Republicans' growing concern about Michigan is that the Republican National Committee last week bought additional advertising time on television in the state to run a commercial that ridicules Mr. Clinton as only offering what the announcer describes as "double talk" about balancing the budget.

"They've decided that Clinton is just doing too well in the polls compared to where they thought they had him a year or two ago," said William S. Ballenger, editor of Inside Michigan Politics, a nonpartisan newsletter. "Republicans are nervous — and they should be."

Court Lets U.S. Set Airline Work Limits Ruling Cites Safety Needs

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday let the federal government limit the duration of airline flight attendants' work shifts and require minimum rest periods between flights.

The court, without comment, turned away a Minneapolis-based charter airline's challenge to Federal Aviation Administration rules that are to take effect Feb. 1.

The Federal Aviation Act authorizes the agency to promote air safety by setting maximum work hours for pilots and other airline employees.

Two flight attendants' unions sought limits on their members' work hours in 1985. But the agency refused to issue such a rule, saying in 1989 that there was no evidence that flight attendants' work hours posed a risk to passengers.

After a federal study on the subject, an agency official told lawmakers in 1991 that flight attendants' fatigue did not harm passengers' safety.

The agency decided to reconsider the matter, and in 1994 it issued a rule limiting flight attendants' work shifts on domestic flights to 14 hours. Airlines can exceed the limit by adding more attendants to a flight.

The agency also required a minimum nine-hour rest period after work shifts of up to 14 hours, and a minimum 12-hour rest after shifts of more than 14 hours. Airlines also can satisfy the rule by imposing on flight attendants the stricter rest requirements that apply to other crew members.

The rules did not take effect while the legal challenge was pursued. Sun Country Airlines, a charter airline based in Minneapolis, had challenged the rules in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In another case, the high court used the unusual case of a last-minute appeal by a Georgia death row inmate to debate setting new limits on the rights of state prisoners' right to challenge their convictions in federal court.

The lawyer for Larry Grant Lonchar, a triple killer, said he should be allowed to pursue his appeal, even though Mr. Lonchar filed it as his execution

was being prepared and had resisted relatives' earlier appeals on his behalf.

The prosecutor, Mary Beth Westmoreland, insisted that such an appeal could be dismissed even though it was Mr. Lonchar's first trip to federal court.

"He's had his chance" to pursue his appeal earlier, she said.

The Constitution gives state inmates the right to seek federal court help if they claim their state prosecutions in some way violated their federally protected rights. However, the court ruled in 1991 that repeated federal appeals generally must be dismissed as an abuse of the system.

Mr. Lonchar's case asks whether an inmate's first federal appeal can be dismissed as abusive. The Supreme Court delayed Mr. Lonchar's execution until it issues a decision, expected by July.

Mr. Lonchar said he wanted to delay the execution in hopes that a new law would be enacted allowing him to be executed by injection instead of electrocution, so his organs would be donated.

Among the other decisions Monday: The court refused to shield the National Basketball Association from a lawsuit filed by a player's widow, and in 1994 it issued a rule limiting flight attendants' work shifts on domestic flights to 14 hours.

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UNDER THE VOLCANO — Nicaraguan girls preparing to make their first communion in the village of Chacaraseca, amid windblown volcanic ash from the recent eruption of the nearby Cerro Negro volcano. The weeklong eruption, which ended on Saturday, spewed tons of ash, destroying crops and unsettling the villagers.

Coping With Success in Ciudad Juárez Foreign Firms 'Kill Us With Work,' but That's Good

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

CIUDAD JUÁREZ, Mexico — Sometimes Ana Serratos pauses outside a McDonald's restaurant in Juárez, but she resists the temptation. Fast food is way beyond her means.

A Big Mac, medium Coke and fries cost \$3.05, and for Miss Serratos, who earns 35 cents an hour wrapping tape around bundles of electrical wires in one of Juárez's assembly plants, that is a full day's wages.

"What people in your country make in an hour, we work a whole day for," Miss Serratos, 32, said to an American visitor during a recent family gathering in one of Ciudad Juárez's dirt-street suburbs.

These companies from the United States and Japan don't pay people what they ought to. They come to kill us with work."

Then she paused, reflecting. "But we have to recognize that they're important for Juárez."

Over the last 25 years, 310 mostly foreign-owned assembly plants, called maquiladoras, have set up operations to take advantage of cheap labor and special tax breaks, have

come to dominate life in this sand-blown city across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas.

Like Miss Serratos, six of her siblings work in maquiladoras, and there are thousands of other families that also march to the daily rhythm of the assembly plants, which employ more than 150,000 of Juárez's 1.2 million residents.

The city is growing fast, and Juárez's 40-year-old mayor, Ramón Galindo, who belongs to the pro-business National Action Party, says he hopes to attract still more maquiladoras to Juárez. But he also said the fact that a vast majority of taxpayers earn the minimum wage of about \$18 a week, or not much more, is a critical problem for the city.

"We're creating an enormous mass of wretchedly poor people," he said.

Mexico's minimum wage, which varies from region to region, was to increase by 10 percent this week, bringing Juárez's minimum up to about \$20 a week. The increase comes after a 30 percent decline in Mexican wages this year.

Because most Juárez residents have little to give, and the maquiladoras are required to

give little, the city raises only meager tax revenues, Mr. Galindo said.

"Our problem is, where is the money going to come from to provide services for all these people?" Mr. Galindo said.

Other challenges confront the city. Juárez's working-class sections, where many residents already must buy their drinking water by the jug from tank trucks, now sprawl across the desert horizon, and the water is running out.

Along a potholed track off the main highway near the Juárez airport, five young men were repairing a car. Their wages, they said, ranged from 68 cents an hour, which Gerardo Hernández earns for punching holes in electric motor covers, to the \$1.06 an hour Ivan Villanueva makes as a maintenance mechanic in a seat-cover factory. Theirs were good jobs, they said.

César de la Rosa, 26, a foreman in an appliance repair plant, listed the benefits of maquiladora employment: Workers qualify for membership in Mexico's social security system, which provides low-cost medical care, and another government agency extends accessible home loans. Mr. de la Rosa said he also gets five days of vacation each year, with his \$37-a-week salary paid.

Two miles away in another working-class enclave, seven of the Serratos siblings were listening from the edges of their father's cramped living room as Ana talked about life in the maquiladoras. The smell of sausage and chiles wafted from the kitchen, and Ana's brother Jorge, 24, poured the beer.

Jorge said that as a fork-lift driver in a plant he earned 53 cents an hour, more than a mere assembly line worker.

A visitor asked whether there were unions in Juárez.

"What's a union?" he asked.

A brother-in-law, Ramón López, helped out. "That's a situation where if you have a problem at work, people try to help you out with the boss."

There was a pause.

"No, I haven't heard about anything like that," Jorge said.

Away From Politics

• Organizers of the Million Man March are planning another gathering in Washington, but this will be a Million Family March, says one of the organizers. "The Million Man March brought out a spirit of unity in the black community that was unprecedented," the Reverend Benjamin Chavis, former director of the NAACP, said after giving a sermon at First Inland Baptist Church in Atlanta. "It was natural that we try to build on that success." He said plans were for black families around the world to take part through simultaneous marches and satellite hookups on Oct. 16, 1996. (AP)

• A Salvation Army bell ringer helped chase a purse snatcher three blocks and recover the booty when the man tripped. James F. Wagner was standing outside a department store in Huntington, West Virginia, collecting for charity when someone snatched a woman's purse as she got into a cab with her packages. "You see a lady in her 60s or 70s who's had her purse stolen and she's crying," he said. "I think anybody would've tried to help her." (AP)

• Forces refusing to give up the ship have saved the aircraft carrier Hornet from the scrap heap, at least for now. It was due to be broken up last month, but veterans, history buffs and others sought an injunction to save it, and last week the U.S. Navy called it off. "We determined it was the right thing to do," said Captain Gordon Peterson, spokesman for the Naval Sea Systems Command in Virginia. The ship will probably enter the navy's donation program, where any eligible group could bid on it. (AP)

• Investigators have recommended nine charges — including four of indecent assault, two of simple assault and one of drunk and disorderly conduct — against a navy cook who allegedly groped a 23-year-old female third-class petty officer aboard a commercial ship from Virginia to California. At a session comparable to a civilian pretrial hearing, navy officials will consider the recommendations to determine if there is enough evidence to proceed against Chief Petty Officer George Powell. 49. (AP)

24/24

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POLITICAL NOTES

No Matching Funds for Hopefuls

WASHINGTON — The federal government will not have enough cash on hand in January to pay presidential candidates the matching campaign funds to which they are entitled — the first time since the matching fund system was set up that there will be such a shortfall.

The matching funds, critical financial fuel for the primary campaigns, are supposed to begin flowing to the candidates in January. The presidential candidates filed their latest monthly matching fund requests with the Federal Election Commission last week, and they show that the government will be about \$15 million short of the necessary cash to fulfill those requests when it starts to pay the matching funds next month.

But the campaigns say the shortfall, though annoying, will cause them little practical difficulty because they will be able to take out bank loans in anticipation of receiving the matching funds and otherwise stretch out their available cash until the funds arrive. (WP)

Health-Care Talks Are Lagging

WASHINGTON — Less than two weeks before the next budget deadline, President Bill Clinton and Congress have yet to begin discussion of compromises on Medicaid or Medicare, issues that are essential to reaching a budget accord.

The shape of the nation's health policy is at the heart of the debate between the White House and the Republicans. After a week of fruitless sessions, the two sides are expected to return to the table on Tuesday, just 10 days before the expiration of the government's temporary authority to spend money.

There can be no deal without some grand compromise on Medicaid and Medicare, the health programs for the poor and the elderly, which are growing much faster than the budget as a whole. Thirty-seven percent of the savings the Republicans seek to balance the budget by 2002 come from those two programs, which many conservatives see as dinosaurs from the Great Society. (NYT)

Steve Forbes Runs on Dole's Heels

NEW YORK — When Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., chief executive of Forbes Inc. and editor in chief of Forbes magazine, announced on Sept. 22 that he would seek the Republican nomination for president, few people had even heard of the self-effacing and somewhat shy 48-year-old candidate.

Forbes, known as Steve, had never been elected to public office, though he gained attention as the architect of Governor Christine Todd Whitman's tax-cutting program in New Jersey. And for years, as a rising executive in the family publishing business, he was overshadowed by his flamboyant motorcycle-riding father, Malcolm, who died in 1990.

Although hardly a household name, Steve Forbes is now in second place, behind Senator Bob Dole, in polls in New Hampshire and Iowa. Mr. Forbes's rise from obscurity is credited to the \$7 million of his personal fortune that he has spent so far on television and radio advertising in pivotal states. He is now trying to get on the ballot in New York.

As he traverses the country calling for a flat tax and term limits, Mr. Forbes is eminently recognizable to readers of Forbes, where he has long propounded his views. He continues to write his Fact & Comment column for the bimonthly magazine, though he has turned over his other corporate duties to his brother Timothy for the duration of the campaign. (NYT)

Quote /Unquote

Senator Alan Simpson, the Wyoming Republican, a media critic who is retiring after 18 years in the Senate: "The media is the only unaccountable branch of society. All the rest of us are held accountable. Yet any challenge to or criticism of them is eternally met by the now-attenuated cloak of the First Amendment. They hunched their shoulders, or crying into the wind about 'the chilling effect'." (NYT)

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Daniel F. Muzyka
Associate Dean
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ASIA

Wife of a Marine on Trial In Rape Case Apologizes 'Very Sorry,' She Tells Okinawa Court

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The wife of one of the three U.S. servicemen on trial for the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl in September apologized to the victim and her parents Monday despite her husband's testimony in the same courtroom that he is an innocent man whose confession was coerced.

"I am very sorry for the behavior of my husband to the Japanese girl, her mother and father, and to the people of Japan and the U.S. Marines Corps," Denise Harp told the three-judge panel that will decide the fate of her husband, Private First Class Rodrico Harp, 21, of the Marine Corps. Mrs. Harp, 24, who flew from the United States to be with her husband, remained composed on the witness stand but began sobbing as soon as she stepped down. Her husband listened in her testimony with his head buried in his hands.

Private Harp pleaded guilty last month in conspiring to rape the girl, although he denied having raped her. In court Monday, he said U.S. military investigators who first questioned him about the Sept. 4 incident pressured him into saying "what the Japanese would like to hear."

"When I told them what did happen, they pressured me to go in another direction," Private Harp testified in District Court in the Okinawan capital of Naha. His statements to military investigators from the U.S. Naval Criminal Investigative Service were turned over to the Japanese police, who say he confessed to the charges against him during their questioning.

Ambassador Walter F. Mondale said in Tokyo that he had no reason to believe that the suspects' confessions were coerced. He said that rather than pressuring them to confess, U.S. military authorities had

taken steps to ensure that the suspects' rights were protected.

He acknowledged, however, that the suspects did not have a lawyer present during questioning by the Japanese police. Japanese police may hold and question suspects for up to 23 days with virtually no access to an attorney.

The attack on the girl, who was on her way home when she was abducted and raped, began as a local issue and has ended up causing a deep rift between Japan and the United States.

Most Okinawans have long been fed up with being host to more than 29,000 of the 45,000 U.S. troops in Japan. Governor Masahide Ota and many other Okinawans say that the Americans are a chronic source of crime and that Okinawa bears an inordinate share of the U.S. military presence in East Asia.

Private Harp, of Griffin, Georgia; another Marine Corps private first class, Kendrick Ledet, 20, of Waycross, Georgia, and a Navy seaman, Marcus Gill, 22, of Woodville, Texas, all pleaded guilty to involvement in the abduction on the first day of their trial, Nov. 7.

Seaman Gill admitted to having raped the girl, while Private Harp and Private Ledet admitted to having participated in the abduction, but not in the actual rape.

After that first court date, the suspects' families suggested at a news conference in Atlanta that the men were being unfairly treated because they are black.

The families also said that the men were innocent and that they were being denied due process in the Japanese judicial system.

In Okinawa, lawyers hired by the families oow say that the relatives spoke before they understood all the facts, that they are confident the men are getting a fair trial and that race is not a factor.

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Mothers and wives of the U.S. servicemen on trial in Okinawa leaving the courtroom.

Clinton's Japan Trip: 'Maybe April'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — President Bill Clinton, who canceled a visit to Japan last month because of the budget crisis, probably will be unable to reschedule the trip before April, Ambassador Walter F. Mondale said Monday.

"My guess is now that it will be in the spring, maybe sometime in April, although a date has not yet been set," the U.S. ambassador said.

Mr. Clinton, citing the need to deal with a domestic budget crisis, last month abruptly canceled his planned appearance at a meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum leaders in Osaka along with a summit meeting with Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama in Tokyo.

"I really don't think he had any choice," Mr. Mondale said.

He denied a Japanese news report that Mr. Clinton had postponed his November visit due to fears that he would have to apologize repeatedly for the rape in September of a Japanese schoolgirl.

A U.S. serviceman has admitted raping the 12-year-old, and two others have admitted involvement in the crime. They are now on trial and will return to court for another hearing Monday. The rape on the island of Okinawa, where most of the U.S. military presence in Japan is concentrated, sparked public outrage and raised doubts about the U.S.-Japan security alliance.

The Kyodo news agency, citing Japanese government sources, said that Mr. Clinton had canceled the summit meeting after U.S. intelligence ser-

vices in Japan told the White House that the visit might be dominated by expressions of contrition about the rape.

Referring to the report, Mr. Mondale said: "I want you to know there is absolutely nothing in that. This was driven entirely by the budget crisis."

He said the two governments had stepped up efforts to resolve the problems surrounding Okinawa's demands for the eventual removal of the U.S. bases from the island.

Mr. Mondale said the United States was working to ensure that its military personnel in Okinawa were "good neighbors."

But he added that the issue of redistributing U.S. forces to elsewhere in Japan was "really a question for the Japanese government." (Reuters, AP)

India Feels Neglected

NEW DELHI — Foreign Minister Pranab Mukherjee of India bluntly criticized a group of Asian and European nations for leaving New Delhi out of a summit meeting early next year.

"How could you hold an Asian summit without taking India into it, a country with the second largest population in the world?" Mr. Mukherjee asked. "It is almost like playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark."

Mr. Mukherjee was referring to the first summit meeting of Asian and European leaders to be held March 1-2 in Bangkok. Asia will be represented by the seven members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — as well as China, Japan and South Korea. Europe will be represented by the 15 member states of the European Union.

His visit coincides with the 20th anniversary of Indonesia's invasion of East Timor. The United Nations still regards Portugal as the region's administrator. (Reuters)

Sukarno Kin Promoted

JAKARTA — The son-in-law of President Suharto of Indonesia was promoted Monday to head the country's special forces, the Antara news agency reported.

Antara said that the son-in-law, Brigadier General Prabowo Subianto, 43, was installed by the army chief of staff, General Raden Hartono, at a ceremony at the headquarters of the 3,000-stroop special forces in Jakarta.

"Prabowo is the best from all the candidates," General Hartono said. (Reuters)

Nuns Take On Japan

SEOUL — More than 1,000 nuns on Monday marched to the Japanese Embassy in Seoul to protest Tokyo's refusal to apologize formally to women forced to serve as "sex slaves" during World War II.

As Inquiry Widens, Seoul Is Questioning Generals of '79 Coup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A day after jailing a former president, South Korean prosecutors began questioning former army generals suspected of helping him seize power in a 1979 coup.

Roh Tae Woon, a former defense minister, was among several former army leaders called in Monday. Prosecutors said other former generals would be summoned this week.

Chun Doo Hwan, president from 1980 to 1988, was arrested Sunday on charges of violating the military criminal code by staging an internal coup 16 years ago that led him to power.

The coup was followed by a savage crackdown on anti-government protesters in the southern city of Kwangju several months later. At least 240 people were killed and more than 1,800 others wounded.

The six insurrection charges filed against Mr. Chun call for the death penalty, although it is unlikely to be imposed.

His arrest reopened the wounds of Kwangju, still one of the country's most divisive issues. Many think it could trigger a major political reorganization.

His immediate successor, Roh Tae Woon, who also is implicated in the Kwangju massacre, was arrested last month on unrelated charges. He allegedly took bribes from businesses for a \$650 million slush fund he operated during his 1988-93 term.

After the Kwangju crackdown, Mr. Chun was widely rumored to have forced a figurehead president to step down so he could take over.

Prosecutors did not disclose what they had asked Roh Tae Woon, who is unrelated to the former president. They said he was asked to testify whether he was forced to support the coup.

Pro-Chun groups briefly arrested the retired four-star general during the coup. Rumors persist that he was set free after making some kind of deal.

Also questioned Monday was a retired army brigadier general who sided with Mr. Chun and Roh Tae Woon. He allegedly lured rival generals to a party so they could not oppose the coup.

Roh Tae Woon, who succeeded Mr. Chun, has embroiled the administration of the existing president, Kim Young Sam, in his slush fund scandal. He said he simply followed the long-standing practice of his predecessors in receiving "donations" from businesses, which he said were used for his ruling party and other purposes.

An opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, has admitted he received \$2.5 million from Roh Tae Woon for his failed 1992 presidential campaign.

During a rally Sunday, he contended — without giving clear evidence — that Mr. Roh gave President Kim \$390 million for his election campaign. The president, who took office in 1993, has denied this.

President Kim, a former dissident, joined the ruling camp — established by Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh — in a three-party merger in 1990 and later won its presidential nomination.

There were conflicting reports over whether Mr. Chun, arrested and detained in Anyang Prison on Sunday, was cooperating with the inquiry into the coup that helped turn him from an ambitious young officer into president in 1980.

State television reported that Mr. Roh, then an army major general commanding troops on the North Korean border, refused to admit the 1979 arrest was a coup. It said Mr. Roh told prosecutors the coup was an "accident" during an investigation into the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in October 1979. (AP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY ASIA

Rights Envoy in Jakarta

JAKARTA — The United Nations high commissioner for human rights, José Ayala Lasso, urged Indonesia on Monday to strengthen its government-appointed national human rights commission to increase its effectiveness.

Mr. Ayala Lasso, on a six-day visit to Indonesia and East Timor, said after meeting with members of Jakarta commission that he hoped it could be a "model of dynamism, efficacy and action."

His visit coincides with the 20th anniversary of Indonesia's invasion of East Timor. The United Nations still regards Portugal as the region's administrator. (Reuters)

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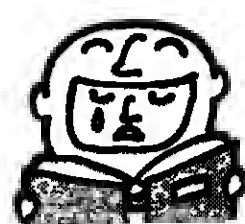
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BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ellen Dorsch, international projects director of Planned Parenthood of Northern New England, is reading Abraham Verghese's "My Own Country: A Doctor's Story of a Town and Its People in the Age of AIDS." "A hittersweet portrayal of a medical practice in the Deep South where both the doctor and the patients are trying to define home and community." (Charlotte Sector, IHT)



Consequences and Broken Promises of America's Gambling Explosion.

Goodman, who teaches environmental design and planning at Hampshire College, was director of the U.S. Gambling Study, and the results of that survey of legalized gambling as a strategy for economic development inform his well-reasoned book.

What he learned is that a decade or so ago Las Vegas's success as a gambling enterprise began to inspire other locales to copy it as a way of reviving economically depressed communities. As a result, between 1988 and 1994 the

number of states authorizing casinos to operate rose to 23 from 2, and the total yearly casino revenues went to \$15 billion from \$8 billion.

But what the new gambling locales failed to allow for, he reasons, was that Las Vegas attracted tourists from out of state and that the enterprises they money nourished did not compete with an existing developed economy.

Moreover, he adds, "those tourists who either had or would develop pathological gambling problems took their problems — such as losing their jobs, getting involved in criminal activities to pay off debts and a host of other costly consequences — back home with them."

By contrast, Goodman writes, gamblers who go to Atlantic City, for example, tend to be "day trippers" from other parts of the state, so that "instead of providing a jump start for local economic development," the Atlantic City casinos actually drain resources from enterprises that already exist. Moreover, Goodman concludes, because these gamblers live in the state, New Jersey has to bear the costs of problem gambling generated by the casinos.

These drawbacks are obvious, he says, but the lesson has failed to sink in. More and more American communities have turned to legalized gambling as a superficial solution for shrinking revenues from a dying industrial base.

Yet never does the impulse for legalized gambling come from any grass-roots popular movement, Goodman found. The pressure always comes from above, from the highly organized gambling industry. And once communities succumb, they must begin to behave like bad poker players chasing their losses.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

LUCK:

The Brilliant Randomness of Everyday Life

By Nicholas Rescher 237 pages. \$19. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

THE LUCK BUSINESS: The Devastating Consequences and Broken Promises of America's Gambling Explosion

By Robert Goodman. 273 pages. \$23. Marvyn Books/The Free Press.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SUCH is the attraction of luck in our lives that a book called "Luck: The Brilliant Randomness of Everyday Life" sounds appealing from its title alone. Yet Nicholas Rescher, a philosophy professor at the University of Pittsburgh, reminds us here that much more is needed for a good book than luck.

With his wordy prosaic style and his meandering organization, he unluckily succeeds in making the subject of luck dull. Or is it that luck matters so much that little about it remains to be

explored? Certainly we already know, as Rescher reminds us, that "Success or failure in situations of competition and conflict often hinges on matters of fortuitous happenstance." Or that "There is enormous scope for luck in warfare."

Eventually, Rescher does wend his way to the slightly less obvious conclusion that life without luck would be unbearable for humans. "Our psychological and emotional condition is such that we would not want to live in a preprogrammed world, a world where the rest of our fate and future is preordained and indeed predictable in the realities of the present," he writes. "Even at the price of falling victim to chance and haphazard, we yearn for novelty and innovation, for a liberation from an inevitability programmed by the settled determination of the past."

Yet such is the power of his prose to snuff out the promise of surprise that one finds it struggle to remain awake long enough to arrive at this conclusion.

Further pitfalls of luck become evident in Robert Goodman's new book, "The Luck Business: The Devastating

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

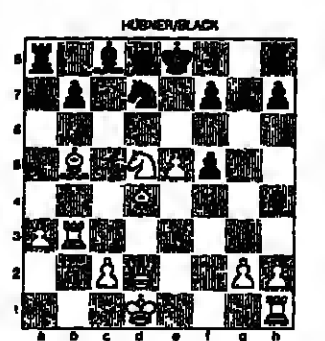
NICK DeFirmian beat Robert Hübner in the 32d Rubinstein Memorial tournament.

One reason for selecting the Steinitz Variation against the French Defense, 4 e5 and 5 f4, is to avoid the exchanges that can follow from 4 Bg5 de 5 Ne4 3e7. After 5...c5 6 Nf3 Ne6 7 3e3, however, the popularity of 4...Qb6 8 Na4 Qa5 9 c3 cd 10 4! Nb4 11 cb Bb4 12 Bd2 Bd2 3...g5 14 Rb1 g7 15 Bb5 Rb8 6 Ne5 Qc3 17 Nd5 yields White good prospects for a winning consolidation. And in this one, avoiding violence with 4...e4 lets White get a fine game with 10 b4! Qc7 11 Be2.

Attention shifted to 7...cd 8 1d4 Qb6, but after 9 Nc5 a6! 0 N5 Bc5! 11 Nbdc Kf8 12 1d5 Nd8 13 Ng7 Bc3 14 Ne6! 15 Qh6 Kg8 16 Qg5 Kf8, lacks draws. DeFirmian escaped this result by reviving an older, speculative pawn sacrifice, 9 Qd2!

After 9...Qh2 10 Rb1 Qa3 11 b5 Nd4 12 Bd4 Bb4 13 Rg1 a5 14 a3, it was wise for Hübner to stay away from 14...Qb5

15 Nb5 Bd2 16 Kd2 Kd8 17 Na7, which gives White a superior endgame. Also, in this line, 14...Ba3! 15 Nd5! Qd2 16 Kd2 cd 17 Ra3 a6 18 f5! gives White a promising attack for the pawn: 18...O-O? 19 e6! fe 20 f6 Nf6 21 e7 Re8 22 Bf6 wins a rook.



Position after 17...Qd8

On 14...Be7 15 f5! ef 16 Nd5, Hübner later told DeFirmian, he skirted 16...Qd2 17 Kd2 Bd8 18 Rg3 a6 (18...g6 19 e6! fe 20 Nf4! Rg8 21 Ne6 is too risky for Black) 19 Bd7 Bd7 20 Rg7 Be6 21 Nf6 because he judged that the superior mobility of the white pieces would be difficult to cope with in the

FRENCH DEFENSE		White	Black
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
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6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
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48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "السلامة العامة"

EUROPE

Hopes for Peace in Ulster Never Higher

Both North and South, Full Credit Is Given to Clinton

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — In the aftermath of the near euphoria created by President Bill Clinton on his visit to Northern Ireland and Dublin last week, hopes for lasting peace in the north have never been higher.

There are still serious obstacles to be faced in the coming months as officials try to work in the new "twin-track" framework that was announced by the Irish and British prime ministers last Tuesday in London, after intense White House pressure to do so before President Clinton's arrival Wednesday.

But if Mr. Clinton were running for reelection on this island today he would be in very good shape.

The Irish, both men and women, repeatedly compare him to John F. Kennedy, who has been virtually canonized here. "Your president put our politicians on this side of the water to shame," said Jim Thornton, a farmer in rural County Louth, on Ireland's border with the north. "He has the Kennedy charisma. He moved us a lot closer to peace."

Those words reflected the view of many, north and south.

Most people feel that the president has

changed the peace effort in several significant ways. First, Mr. Clinton, who won the adulation of tens of thousands of Protestants and Roman Catholics on his visit to Belfast and Londonderry on Thursday and to Dublin on Friday, has advanced peace hopes by speaking eloquently over the heads of the politicians and paramilitary leaders, whose wrangling had virtually halted the peace effort in recent months.

His clear admissions to both Catholic and Protestant paramilitaries that people want permanent peace and will not tolerate violence were hailed by virtually all political leaders. He was the first U.S. president, officials said, to address directly the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republican Army.

"My message to the IRA," he said, "is that the twin-track process has provided a mechanism for all the parties, honorably, now to bring their concerns to the table and be heard."

"And in the end," he said, emphasizing each word, "peace means peace," adding firmly, "and we're all going to support that."

Second, and perhaps most significant, he persuaded Prime Minister John Major of Britain to change long-held policy that the United States should have no direct role in

Northern Ireland. The new twin-track approach established an international commission to deal with the disarmament of the Irish Republican Army. This issue has stalled the peace effort for months.

Third, over the objections of his own State Department and equivalent officials in Britain, Mr. Clinton recognized Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Féin, the IRA political wing, and allowed him to visit the United States and make his case to the public there.

But the quo for this quid, officials familiar with the situation say, was that Mr. Adams was to produce an IRA cease-fire, which he did, 15 months ago.

Monday, Mr. Adams, who refused two months ago to work in the proposed new framework, continued to attack the British government but he said of the twin-track process, "Let's get on with it."

He added that, eventually, he would sit down with Protestant leaders and "We will get a negotiated settlement."

David Trimble, the head of the largest northern Protestant party, the Ulster Unionist Party, praised Mr. Clinton's efforts and said they had advanced prospects for a settlement of the sectarian violence that erupted in 1969 and has killed 3,173 people.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Swede Will Seek Leadership Post

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's finance minister, Goran Persson, has agreed to be nominated as candidate for the Social Democratic Party leadership and is thus likely to become the country's next prime minister, Swedish television reported Monday.

Mr. Persson, who had said he would not seek to succeed Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson at a party congress in March, has now accepted a nomination, the television's "Aktuell" program quoted "a well-placed source" as saying.

Estonia Applies To Join the EU

BRUSSELS — Estonia applied Monday to join the European Union.

The Estonian foreign minister, Siim Kallas, said the application was a key part of his country's efforts to join Western institutions as it tries to recover from decades of Russian domination.

The European Commission will study the application but is not likely to make a decision for at least two years. (AP)

U.S. to Pull Out Of UN Agency

VIENNA — The United States is pulling out of the UN Industrial Development Organization, sources at its annual conference said Monday.

Washington has long complained of excessive bureaucracy and lack of efficiency at the agency. The United States contributes about one-fourth of the agency's budget. (AP)

Debate Under Way On Nuclear Arms

PARIS — West European defense ministers opened weeklong talks Monday by examining what role France's nuclear arsenal could play in forging a common defense



Mr. Kallas presenting Estonia's application Monday.

strategy. "In the post-Cold War world, new relationships between old allies are inevitably taking shape, and it is no secret that Europe will have to do more for its own security," said a report by the 27-nation Western European Union.

But the report, to be debated Tuesday, also criticized French nuclear testing in the South Pacific, saying it "may have regrettable political consequences" on efforts to promote a global test-ban treaty. (AP)

A Medical Gain For Papandreou

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou regained consciousness Monday for the first time in a week, but doctors said efforts to remove him from a respirator had not succeeded.

The prime minister's condition is stable, and he is in contact with his surroundings, said Panagiotis Poulis of the Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center. (AP)

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of group preparing 1996 Maastricht review conference and presentation of report by its chairman, Carlos Westendorp.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for external relations, Hans van den Broek, meets with the Belarus foreign minister, Vladimir Syanko.

BRUSSELS: The competition commissioner, Karel van Miert, meets with the French minister for European affairs, Michel Barnier.

FRANKFURT: The monetary policy commissioner, Yves Thibault de Silguy, takes part in a meeting of European Monetary Institute.

Sources: Agency Europe, AFP.

Car Bomb Kills 11 and Wounds 60 In Grozny

The Associated Press

GROZNY, Russia — A powerful car bomb exploded Monday in the center of the Chechen capital, killing at least 11 people and wounding more than 60 others in one of the deadliest attacks in months.

The bomb went off shortly after noon outside the headquarters of the Moscow-backed government in the breakaway republic, blowing out windows as far as half a kilometer away, the Inter-Tass news agency reported.

The Interfax news agency cited Vladimir Zorin, first deputy head of the Russian administration in Grozny, as saying that 11 people had died and that more than 60 others had been wounded, a dozen seriously.

One of the dead was an Interfax driver who had been parked close to the car bomb, the agency said. His car was thrown about 10 meters (30 feet) away, it said.

The administration building and about 15 cars were damaged, Interfax reported.

It said that at the site of the blast, there was a pit 2 meters across and half a meter deep.

Clashes occur almost daily in Grozny and across Chechnya, which Russian troops poured into nearly a year ago to crush a separatist drive.

There have been several assassination attempts against Russian officials, and frequent sniper fire.

Thousands of people were killed in the early months of the war, when large-scale fighting and air attacks devastated Grozny and other towns in Chechnya.

On Monday, Chechen rebels said that four civilians had been killed overnight and nine others wounded in shelling by Russian troops.

The Russian military command said that Russian positions had come under fire 21 times and that two servicemen had been wounded.

EU Ministers Set Sports Boycott on Nigeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers agreed Monday to impose a sports boycott on Nigeria and to withdraw all military attaches from the country in an effort to step up pressure on the military regime over its human rights record, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany announced.

The move follows the agreement last month to impose an embargo on new arms sales to the regime and a ban on issuing visas for members of the junta. It also was decided Monday to withdraw visas issued before last month's ban.

Mr. Kinkel did not give any details of how the sports boycott would operate.

In addition, the ministers discussed oil sanctions, which Germany and the European Union's Nordic members support. Britain and the Netherlands are opposed. Shell, the British-Dutch oil group, would

be hit hard by oil sanctions.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind of Britain had said that he supported increasing pressure on Nigeria.

"What one should expect to see is a gradual tightening of the screws," he said. "The pressure is on the Nigerian government to respond by democratizing its regime. That has not begun to happen, so I think some further tightening is likely."

Mr. Kinkel said the latest measures, however, were "not enough."

The foreign ministers overrode Swedish demands that the EU take a more robust stand to isolate the Nigerian leadership.

After Nigeria banned the writer Ken Saro-Wiwa, and eight other human rights activists on Nov. 10, the EU banned arms sales to Nigeria, cut off development aid and tightened visa restrictions for government officials.

A German diplomat warned

that the EU could add other sanctions if Nigeria continued to defy international demands for more democracy.

While Sweden and Germany favor an oil embargo against Nigeria, other countries urge caution.

"We have to achieve a balance," said Foreign Minister Dick Spring of Ireland. "We have to make sure we don't affect the people themselves."

So far, the toughest sanction has been Nigeria's suspension from the British-led Commonwealth.

On Sunday, Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa urged the international community to embargo Nigerian oil and block the international bank accounts of Nigeria's leaders. (AFP, AP)

■ **Mandela Presses Case** President Nelson Mandela of South Africa met with the secretary-general of the Common-

wealth, Emeke Anyaoku, on Monday to discuss human rights abuses in Nigeria, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Mr. Mandela said he would step up demands for sanctions, especially on oil exports.

The South African leader also announced that the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, Salim Ahmed Salim, would arrive Tuesday in Nigeria for talks the following day with Nigeria's military ruler, General Sani Abacha.

Mr. Mandela noted that, in recent months, he had been trying to persuade General Abacha to introduce democratic reforms and to release political dissidents from jail.

"The lack of response in that regard means that we shall intensify the demands for the application of sanctions, especially oil sanctions, against Nigeria," he said.



SINGAPORE AIRLINES

INTERNATIONAL

Army Sergeant Indicted As Rabin Case Deepens

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — An army sergeant Monday became the first person indicted in Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's assassination. The move came a day after the confessed gunman fed conspiracy rumors by implying that he got help from a Rabin bodyguard.

First Sergeant Eric Schwartz was charged with smuggling weapons from his military base and giving them to the gunman, Yigal Amir and Mr. Amir's brother, Hagai, during the past year.

The charges, submitted to a military court in Haifa, said Sergeant Schwartz believed the Amir brothers were planning to attack Palestinians.

The three key suspects in the Rabin assassination — the Amir brothers and a friend, Dror Adani — were to be charged later this week. Four other suspects have been released but kept under house arrest, and it was not clear

whether they would be charged.

On Sunday, Yigal Amir said he had secrets that would "destroy everything."

"Everything until now was a mask," the 25-year-old student said. The truth about the slaying, he added, would "turn the country upside down."

Mr. Amir said the authorities killed a bodyguard who had helped him by creating confusion during the Nov. 4 shooting at a Tel Aviv peace rally.

"Why don't you publicize that they killed one of Rabin's bodyguards? The one who shouted, 'The bullets are dummies,'" Mr. Amir yelled to reporters as he was brought into a Tel Aviv courtroom to have his detention extended.

Until now, Mr. Amir insisted that he acted alone, and previous reports indicated he shouted that the bullets were fake. No evidence has surfaced, however, to support his claim that a Rabin bodyguard was killed.

"I did not think they would start killing people," he muttered in court.

"You are killing people," retorted Judge Dan Arbel.

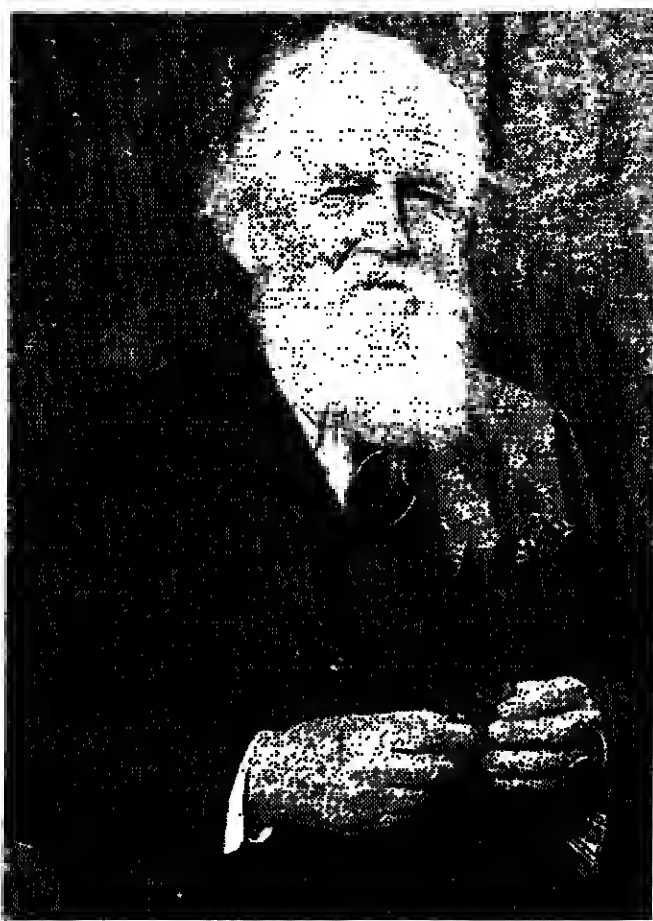
"If I tell the truth, it would turn the country upside down," Mr. Amir said, waving his hand dismissively and sitting down.

A government spokesman called Mr. Amir's comments "nonsense."

On Sunday, a police investigator, Arieh Silverman, gave the court a document he said contained new material "that could change the nature of the charges" and asked to extend Mr. Amir's detention eight days beyond the maximum 30 days without charge. The document's contents were not disclosed.

The judge extended Mr. Amir's detention by four days.

Suspensions against Hagai Amir deepened Sunday when a police sergeant told a government commission that he saw the Amir brothers talking just before Yigal shot Mr. Rabin.



Mr. Davies used Ontario backdrops for his trilogies.

Robertson Davies Dies at 82

Canadian Novelist, Critic and Educator

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robertson Davies, 82, the novelist, journalist and educator who became one of the first Canadian literary figures to gain an international following, died Saturday of a stroke at a hospital in Orangeville, Ontario, 50 miles northwest of Toronto.

Mr. Davies published more than 30 volumes of fiction, including three trilogies, as well as plays, essays and criticism. He was once mentioned as a potential recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in literature, which went instead to Toni Morrison.

Though he retired as an educator more than a decade ago, he had continued to write in recent years, and his last novel, "The Cunning Man" (Viking, 1995), made the best-seller lists this year. It is a chronicle of personal and social change in Toronto as reflected in the life of a doctor whose brilliant diagnostic skills rest on shamanism and Platonism as well as scientific medicine.

Mr. Davies was primarily a storyteller concerned with moral conflicts. Beneath its imaginative, enigmatic themes, his work, which was translated into 17 languages, was informed by the philosophy of Carl Jung, with its emphasis on self-knowledge, creative maturity and wisdom.

Davies once said the theme at the core of his work was "the isolation of the human spirit" and mankind's growth "from innocence to experience."

Jürgen Wattenberg, 94, Legendary Escapee

HAMBURG (NYT) — Jürgen Wattenberg, 94, a U-boat commander who engineered the largest and most spectacular escape from a prisoner-of-war camp in the United States in World War II, died Nov. 27 at a nursing home in Hamburg.

On the night of Dec. 23, 1944, 25 German prisoners made their way through a makeshift tunnel from the Navy's Papago Park prison in Scottsdale, Arizona, and captured the grudging imagination

of the American public. All 25 escapees were recaptured. But not before they had created a merry legend.

The Germans not only spent almost five months painstakingly digging a 178-foot (54-meter) tunnel under two fences and a road, but they also strung the tunnel with electric lights, fashioned civilian clothes to replace their prison uniforms, built a three-person kayak to help escape to Mexico by river and even built a lake in the prison camp to test it.

After the war, Mr. Wattenberg became a beer distributor in Germany.

James Cleveland, 75, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives who inspired strong loyalty from his constituents, died Sunday of complications from a stroke in New London, New Hampshire. Mr. Cleveland, a Republican, served in Congress from 1963 to 1981 and in the New Hampshire State Senate from 1951 to 1963. The federal building in Concord was named after him before he died.

China Fears Success of Taiwan Democracy

Taiwan Leader Assails Beijing

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

TAIWAN — To gauge the true measure of mainland China's reaction to the democratic election on Taiwan last weekend, look not at what was said, but what was not.

What was said was that this was a victory of sorts for China. The poorer-than-expected showing for Taiwan's pro-independence party, the loss of some staunch proponents of secession, and the rise of the aptly named New Party, which advocates closer ties with the mainland, all of this, according to the China camp, means that Taiwan has shunned the independence line and backs a more conciliatory approach with Beijing.

The result shows "the Taiwan people universally oppose Taiwan independence," the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, was quoted as saying in the pro-China Hong Kong newspaper Wen Wei Pao.

But then, look at what was not said. If you were in China the last few days, reading state-run newspapers or hearing only government media, you would not know much about the Taiwan results. The official media never gave Taiwan's election a mention. It is as if the election on Saturday never took place.

The reason for the news blackout is simple: fear. In a country still tightly ruled by a rigid Communist Party

NEWS ANALYSIS

adamantly opposed to multiparty politics, what happened across the Taiwan Strait was an anathema, a heresy, a virtual crime against the established order — it was a free democratic election.

"Their political situation is still under repressive control," said Andrew Yang, secretary-general of the Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies, a research organization.

"They will receive more heat from Taiwan's democratic development."

As Taiwanese democracy becomes more entrenched, and information about it reaches the mainland through various informal contacts and the unimpeded global information flow, Mr. Yang said, "that certainly will put pressure on the Chinese side."

So for China, the election results, mixed as they were, make small consolation for the fact that the exercise took place at all. The more democratic Taiwan becomes, the more difficult it becomes to envision a possible reunion with the Communist-ruled mainland. Simply by holding a peaceful, fair election, the Taiwanese have demonstrated in no uncertain terms just how distinct from the mainland they have become.

"Democracy has entered a period of consolidation in Taiwan," said David Auw, secretary-general of the Institute of International Relations at the National Chengchi University.

"As democracy becomes more consolidated, more people will reject the idea of unification with China under the current Chinese system."

"Taiwan has entered a period of party politics, and that makes it more stable," Mr. Auw said. "Beijing will see this as a problem. It will be harder to convince people here why they should accept a one-country, two-system formula" when the two systems are indeed so far apart, he said.

Coming after September's democratic elections in Hong Kong, which resulted in a rout for the avowedly pro-China candidates, Beijing is now confronted with two Chinese entities it covets — the colony it inherits in 1997, and now Taiwan across the strait. Both practicing the kind of Western-style, pluralist democracy that China's Communist leaders still openly reject.

"Beijing is not too happy to see democracy work so well in Taiwan," Mr. Auw said.

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Defying Chinese pressure, President Lee Teng-hui lashed out Monday at Beijing's efforts to isolate Taiwan and said the island would not reunify with an undemocratic China.

"We absolutely cannot accept the Chinese Communists' claim that we are a local government," Mr. Lee told a visiting American delegation.

His strongly worded criticisms followed weekend elections in which Taiwanese voters trimmed the parliamentary majority of Mr. Lee's ruling Nationalist Party and hoisted a new party that promises to work for peace with Beijing.

Mr. Lee told a delegation from the U.S. National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences that "democracy and freedom on the mainland is a prerequisite to national reunification," which, he added, has always been a goal pursued by Taiwan.

Cameroon Jet Crashes In Swamp, Killing 72

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DOUALA, Cameroon — A jet trying to land at Cameroon's international airport missed the runway and plunged into a swamp, killing 72 people, officials said Monday.

Military helicopters and navy boats combed the estuaries of the Wouri River throughout the day in search of bodies, survivors and clues to the cause of the crash, but they were hampered by dense foliage. Six of the 78 people on board survived the Sunday night crash, according to a statement on government radio Monday afternoon.

They included at least two of the five crew members, a copilot and an attendant. The pilot was pulled from the wreckage alive but died later. The plane was carrying 73 passengers.

The crash of the Cameroon Airlines Boeing 737 occurred at about 9:45 P.M. Sunday and was at least the fourth jet crash in the past year in West Africa. No cause was immediately given, but conditions were cloudy at the time of the crash.

The jet was on its second landing attempt when it crashed about 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) from the airport in Douala, Cameroon's economic capital and biggest city.

The reason for the first abortive landing was not known, and rescue workers were searching for the plane's flight recorder to see if it could shed any light on the accident.

Fishermen in dugout canoes were the first to reach the wreckage of the 737, which came down in the swamp in pitch darkness. (AP, Reuters)

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INTERNATIONAL

Western Sahara's Long Stalemate

UN Push for Referendum Puts Rebels on the Defensive

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Of all the foreign political leaders who pass through Washington on diplomatic business, few leave as frustrated as Mohammed Abdulaziz.

He is head of the Polisario Front, an all-but-forgotten independence group fighting one of the last forlorn struggles of postcolonial Africa. Hardly anybody in the State Department, the White House or the diplomatic corps wanted to hear his alarmist message.

That was because the message has not changed for several years, everyone understands the Polisario's plight and nobody is inclined to do much about it, Arab diplomats and U.S. officials said.

They said it was probably true, as Mr. Abdulaziz charged, that the United Nations Security Council is preparing to ratify Morocco's takeover of his country, the Western Sahara. And Mr. Abdulaziz may even be right in saying that such an outcome could destabilize

much of North Africa because his group would return to guerrilla war and perhaps resort to urban terrorism in Morocco.

But the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has told the Security Council that it is time to break a four-year stalemate and go ahead with a referendum to decide Western Sahara's future: independence or union with Morocco.

The Security Council is to vote perhaps as early as Tuesday on a formula proposed by Mr. Boutros Ghali to determine who is eligible to vote. Mr. Abdulaziz and some independent analysts say it would stack the referendum in favor of Morocco by giving the vote to non-Saharans sent there by King Hassan II for that purpose.

U.S. officials said they saw little choice but to approve the secretary-general's formula because no one is willing to go on paying for a UN mission in Western Sahara, known as Minurso, that has dragged on for years without resolving the referendum issue. But Mr. Abdulaziz and his supporters said Mr. Boutros Ghali's plan would

reward Morocco for its military occupation of the disputed territory.

"The United States and the United Nations can't let themselves be dragged into this dirty affair by the king of a corrupt country," Mr. Abdulaziz said.

"What does the United States want? Stability in the region and stability in Morocco. To impose a Moroccan solution undermines these objectives."

In a Nov. 24 report to the Security Council, Mr. Boutros Ghali acknowledged that the proposed voter eligibility formula was unacceptable to the Polisario. But the secretary-general said he had "concluded that the new approach is the only way the process can be carried forward" because of Morocco's objections to all previous formulas.

The alternative, he said, might be to forget the referendum and end the UN mission in Western Sahara, though that outcome also could lead to a resumption of Polisario's war for independence.

"From our point of view," a State Department official said, the UN-sponsored referendum

process "has value." The official added: "There have been no casualties since it went into effect. It created its own stability and defused tension between Morocco and Algeria," which has supported Polisario.

Minurso "is part of an overall approach to keep the lid on," he added, but Mr. Boutros Ghali has "made a fair point" that it cannot continue "indefinitely."

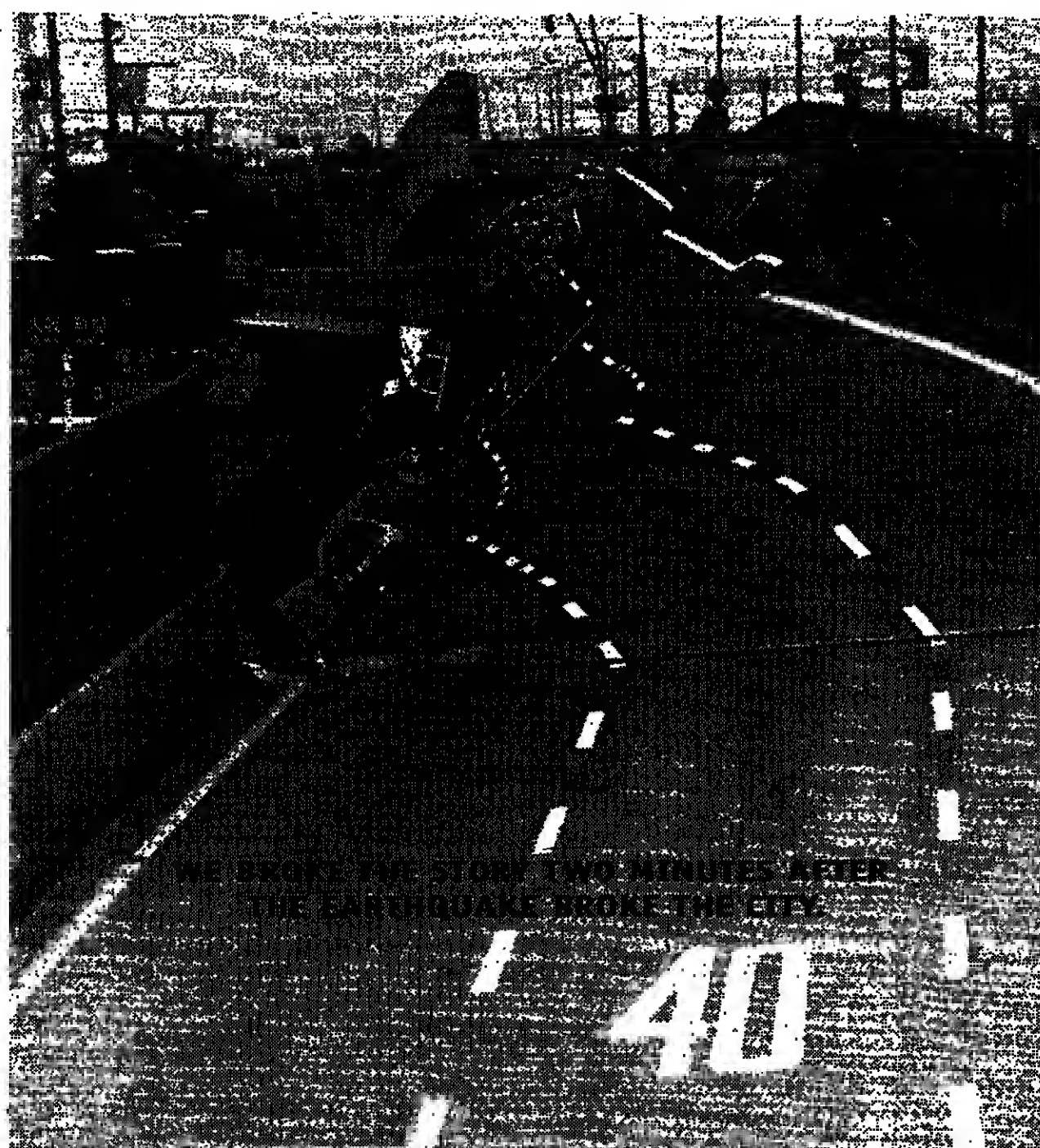
The struggle over Western Sahara territory has been going on for 20 years, since Spain pulled out of its former colony. The International Court of Justice ruled that no country had a clear right of sovereignty.

In November 1975, Morocco's king led more than 300,000 of his subjects into Western Sahara, followed by Moroccan troops, to assert his claim to sovereignty. The Polisario, backed by Algeria and Libya, began a war for independence that lasted until a UN-brokered cease-fire in 1991. Since then, Minurso has been trying to organize a referendum on the territory's future that Morocco and the Polisario agreed to accept. But the two sides have never agreed on any proposed formula for deciding who would be eligible to vote.

"The Security Council is understandably frustrated by an operation that is proceeding at a painfully slow pace, at a current cost of over \$5 million a month," Human Rights Watch/Middle East said in a report in October. "However, the Security Council must recognize that Morocco's regular obstruction of the process and challenges to its fairness ultimately pose a greater threat to the viability of Minurso."

It added: "If Minurso is not promptly provided with the tools and authority to organize and conduct a free and fair referendum, there is a danger that it will be forced to withdraw. Since Morocco continues to control most of the Western Sahara, this would determine the region's future not through a free and fair referendum but from the collapse of a misdirected UN operation, which Morocco succeeded in manipulating."

U.S. officials insist, however, that the time has come to end the stalemate by proceeding with the referendum.



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SOCIAL TRAP — Two Ethiopian girls playing outside their homes in central Israel. Community leaders say that, despite extensive government aid, Ethiopian Jews are becoming entrenched as the poorest, most segregated group in the country.



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Big Pain in France

It is not a good season to travel by train in France, where a series of strikes is afflicting the rail system. The issue is budget cuts. Not only the United States is struggling to get its deficit down, France's prime minister has promised to reduce his (much bigger) deficit as much in the next two years as the U.S. Congress, with much anguish, proposes to do in seven. The result has been an epidemic of public service strikes that have intermittently paralyzed the trains, the Paris Métro, bus service and much else.

In America, the politicians of both parties have succeeded in convincing most voters that it is essential to bring the deficit down. In France, the politicians have not yet convinced them — not, at least, the rail workers and the bus drivers. The French tradition of enormously generous social benefits only makes reductions harder. Total government spending there is now well over half of the output of the economy, compared with one-third in the United States. Opposition to serious cuts is understandably fierce.

But the government is likely to win, for a reason that rarely is explicitly expressed. France — meaning an overwhelming majority of France's people — is determined not to be left behind by Germany in the race for economic power.

The currencies have become a potent symbol in that unstated competition, and the French have exerted themselves strenuously to keep their franc from sliding down against the German mark. To join Germany in a common European currency at the end of this decade, France is committed to get its budget deficit down from the present 5 percent of gross domestic product to 3 percent. (The U.S. deficit is now about 2 percent.)

France sees the common currency as essential to prevent the mark and the German central bank from dominating European monetary policy. It is more than national pride. The prevailing view in France (and in Germany as well) is that the common currency will never happen without French participation, and that if the common currency fails, the European Union itself may well begin to unravel, with incalculable consequences for European stability and security.

That is why most of the French will, in the end, support or at least tolerate the budget cuts despite the damage to their cherished social benefits. The strikes and demonstrations against the cuts are dramatic, but nothing so far suggests that they represent more than a minority of France's voters.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Getting Rwandans Home

The governments and organizations constituting the international "system" or "community" have had little luck with Rwanda, truly a hard case. Undaunted, perhaps even the more determined, former President Jimmy Carter, a one-man global emergency service, has picked it up. If he fails, he will have exerted himself where most others flagged. If he succeeds, he will save countless lives and point Rwanda and its twin in ethnic stress, Burundi, toward survival.

Rwanda is hard because leading elements of the 2 million refugees from last year's ethnic war perpetrated the genocide. Their goal is not to lead their people home and set up an African Switzerland, but using the refugees as political and military cover, to knock off the regime that stopped their game.

This is what prompted, and complicates, Mr. Carter's latest effort to jumpstart repatriation of refugees.

Mr. Carter brought together, in Cairo, Rwanda, Burundi and neighboring states straining impatiently under an immense refugee burden — Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania. The Cairo meeting being a gathering of governments, the refugees were absent. But the conference did produce fresh assurances — not the first — aimed at instituting a safe and orderly return of refugees and at sparing the Rwanda and Burundi governments attack

by refugee-based tribal rivals. Rwanda has further been promised that a newly established international tribunal will prosecute those among the refugees accused of war crimes.

In the difficult business of refugee repatriation, enforcement is always crucial. In this case it is doubly hard. There is not yet a working "national unity" government that might contain and reassure the refugees. There is only a slight and symbolic international presence on the ground. A few thousand United Nations peacekeepers are in Rwanda; their mandate is about to run out. Cairo offered support for extension. That is the least that others might do.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, is following up with another early run at Rwandan repatriation. Her efforts, like Mr. Carter's, are welcome. A new report by her agency points out, however, that there is an alternative to post-spill crisis response: "What might have happened in Rwanda if the estimated \$2 billion spent on refugee relief during the first two weeks of the emergency (and more since) had been devoted to keeping the peace, protecting human rights and promoting development in the period which preceded the exodus?" That is the lesson that most needs to be drawn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Strange Justice

Operating on the Washington principle that no good deed should go unpunished, the Justice Department is investigating whether the law was violated by the disclosure earlier this year of CIA misconduct in Guatemala. The administration of justice is warped when the government pursues someone for exposing misdeeds that the government itself found deplorable and that led to the dismissal of two senior CIA officers and the punishment of several others.

The person under investigation is Richard Nuccio, a special adviser on Cuba to President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The Justice Department, at the instigation of the CIA, is examining whether Mr. Nuccio may have illegally given information about agency operations in Guatemala to Representative Robert Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, who disclosed and denounced the operations in public.

In March, Mr. Torricelli revealed that Colonel Julio Roberto Alpirez, a Guatemalan officer on the CIA payroll, was linked to the 1990 murder of Michael DeVine, an American inkeeper in Guatemala, and the later killing of Efraín Baraca Velásquez, a Guatemalan guerrilla married to an American lawyer. Both men were killed by Guatemalan soldiers in operations conducted, if not authorized, by Colonel Alpirez.

The CIA withheld information about the crimes, and about its connections to Colonel Alpirez, from the State Department, the White House and Congress. The agency continued to deny involvement in the Guatemala military even after the Bush administration cut off military assistance to protest the killings.

After an internal investigation, John

Deutch, the new CIA director, took strong disciplinary action against those responsible for the Guatemala operation. Mr. Deutch concluded that while there was no conspiracy to withhold information from Congress, agency officials had not kept the lawmakers informed, as required by law.

Given that history, it is especially contemptible that the government should be investigating Mr. Nuccio. Assuming that Mr. Nuccio was Mr. Torricelli's source, which neither man has confirmed, he was the one person with knowledge of the Guatemala affair who had the moral clarity to recognize the gross misconduct and the courage to inform Congress.

It is hard to fathom what law Mr. Nuccio might have violated. At the time of Mr. Torricelli's disclosures, Mr. Nuccio was working at the State Department, specializing in Guatemalan affairs. He was cleared for access to classified information and met regularly with members of Congress. Part of Mr. Torricelli's work as a member of the House Intelligence Committee was to keep informed about CIA activities. It would have been perfectly lawful for Mr. Nuccio to share intelligence information with Mr. Torricelli.

If the Justice Department is investigating whether Mr. Nuccio improperly disclosed the identity of an intelligence agent, it would take a legal contortionist to justify that case, since Mr. Nuccio never publicly identified anyone.

This investigation has the smell of retaliatory justice. The Justice Department should drop the case before it does further damage to its reputation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Western Europe Missed Its Chance to Take Charge

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In Madrid on Sunday, the United States tried to answer the foreign criticisms which claim that Americans have turned inward and isolationist. This initiative responds to a belated perception in Washington that alliance relations are frayed — trans-Atlantic relations in particular, but trans-Pacific as well.

The problems are a result of aggressive Clinton administration trade demands, too often seen abroad as predatory and unreciprocated, an aspect of Washington's post-Cold War tendency to redefine foreign policy as a function of U.S. domestic politics, driven by domestic pay-offs — in trade, but in other matters as well, as witness Mr. Clinton's visit to Northern Ireland last week.

Spokesmen for the administration legitimately argue that Western Europe has its own version of isolationism — its internal preoccupations (which tend to exclude Eastern Europe from trade advan-

tages). They acknowledge that the end of the Cold War has softened the security glue holding the NATO alliance together.

Washington also tells Europeans that their governments and press made too much of the administration's Asian emphasis during its first two years in power, and have placed too much weight on the supposedly isolationist implications of last year's Republican congressional election landslide. They say that 1994 vote was overwhelmingly domestic in motivation.

Polls tend to bear out this argument. They suggest that even on Bosnia the public is not isolationist, in the sense of opposing all involvement. People want to be convinced that there are good reasons for what is done.

Opinion is a function of information and consequent perceived national, or

even international, interest. Americans, according to such comprehensive polls as those periodically conducted by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, are internationalists to the extent that a serious policy case is made to them.

While the American public's interest in what goes on abroad is unfocused, the public is largely uninformed. Most papers across the country, and national television, give no more than the sketchiest, crisis-related international news. It is very hard to find out what is going on internationally. Editors and network executives, told that news has to be entertaining, have frequently delegated professional responsibility in the matter to National Public Radio, which carries BBC bulletins.

The new Clinton administration initiative on trans-Atlantic relations is an effort to placate Europeans, not to motivate Americans. It proposes increased consultation with the European governments on a common alliance agenda.

Washington says that it will henceforth treat the European Union as a political entity rather than simply a trading group. This is an interesting concession — if it may be called such — since the European Community, even before it became the Union, claimed to possess a political personality. Washington seems to be acknowledging a previous unwillingness to acknowledge that this was so, or even that it preferred a purely economic "Europe."

Washington proposes shared leadership in Bosnia's reconstruction, joint efforts to end the Arab boycott of Israel, to regularize relations with the new Palestinian authorities and develop Western trade with the Palestinians, and new joint efforts in the matter of nuclear proliferation.

The idea of a trans-Atlantic "marketplace," emphasizing the reduction of nontrade barriers, is substituted for the trans-Atlantic trading-union proposal floated in both Washington and Madrid last summer. The major European powers were skeptical about still more American trade-related diplomacy, and American

manufacturers told Washington they were not themselves particularly interested in trans-Atlantic tariff reform when existing tariffs are already low.

Washington also wants new diplomatic coordination on humanitarian action in Africa and on crime, immigration and asylum issues. It does not want this initiative seen as a new instance in which the allies are merely invited to pay the bill; Washington's invitation to political consultation is meant to block that accusation.

However, this initiative bears the fingerprints of the image-makers and fails to address the nub of the alliance problem. This is the real loss of interest in international affairs among the American political class — which is not the same thing as popular isolationism.

On the other side, the problem is Western Europe's inability to release itself from its dependence upon the United States, and its consequent, and psychologically inevitable, resentment of Washington. Europe's demonstration in Yugoslavia of collective impotence, in a matter over which it had ostentatiously claimed authority, has left a bitter hangover.

America's Madrid initiative conveys a certain air of weary condescension: of saying, What on earth do these people really want? At the Dayton negotiations, and now in preparing the NATO intervention in Bosnia, the United States has made few concessions to Europe's wounded sensibilities.

The United States will run the Bosnia operation, as it ran the August bombings and the Dayton talks, not only because that is the simple and efficient way to get things done, but also because the West Europeans forfeited their chance to take charge of Europe's post-Cold War order.

This is not a good situation, nor one which augurs particularly well for trans-Atlantic relations in the future. But this is the way it is today, and it is not Washington's fault.

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A Bitter Lesson for Europeans

FOR more than 40 years Europe has been built "through the back door," that is, through economic integration. Why? Because each time any of its predecessors in the 1950s or '60s proposed political union or a common security and defense policy, they failed. So, while we have made enormous progress, including on common economic policy, we have not overcome the diversity of geopolitical history and diplomatic traditions.

I took part in all the Council of Ministers meetings during the Yugoslav crisis and can attest to the deep division based upon history with the Balkans. No one saw eye to eye. In 1992, a year after the war began, I remember arguing that the old nations must set aside their histories and face the main danger for Europe as a whole at the end of the century: ethnic cleansing. Nothing was more in our com-

mon interest than to stop this ideology. We tried as we could, but failed.

The European Union has given 60 percent of the humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia. We have provided 80 percent of the troops for peacekeeping. But we were incapable of stopping the war through a common diplomatic approach.

We know we have failed terribly, and this is a bitter lesson for us. We know that to fail again to come together to fight the main threat in our own neighborhood may be a fatal blow to all else we have accomplished in the cause of European unity. The stakes are high. But I am convinced that, in the future, Europe will not shirk its responsibility.

—Jacques Delors, former president of the European Commission, in an interview conducted by Nathan Gardels for *New Perspectives Quarterly*.

Step by Step Together Toward a World Without Nuclear Weapons

By Gareth Evans

The writer is Australia's foreign minister.

CANBERRA — The case for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is more powerful now than it has ever been.

With the end of the Cold War, the superpower standoff has given way to a security environment in which people around the world have dared to hope for an end, once and for all, to the threat of nuclear annihilation. But there is an enormous distance to go.

No longer is the biggest nuclear problem the threat that declared nuclear powers will launch surprise attacks against each other and develop ever growing stockpiles of new-generation weapons, with the attendant risks of accident or misuse. The real problem now is the spread of weapons technology and material to countries that do not have them, or do not acknowledge having them.

We will not get anywhere in resolving that problem until the world as a whole believes that the declared nuclear powers are genuinely serious about eliminating their own weapons stocks. Nobody will play until they see that the field is level.

Since 1970, the five declared nuclear weapons states have been notionally committed to complete nuclear disarmament. The United

States, Britain, France, Russia and China all signed up to this objective by endorsing Article 6 of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. But there has been no real momentum toward achieving that objective — no practical, coherent, step-by-step plan for complete nuclear disarmament.

It is true that with the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, the so-called START process, substantial dismantling of nuclear arsenals is under way. In May, the international community agreed to extend the nonproliferation treaty indefinitely, although many countries made clear their bitter regret at having done so when France shortly thereafter resumed nuclear testing, while China continued to test.

Moreover, there is now real confidence that 1996 will see the conclusion of a genuinely comprehensive test ban treaty.

But what then? The world will still face the threat of a nuclear arsenal of more than 40,000 weapons. Even if START-2 is fully implemented by 2003, which at the moment seems depressingly

unlikely, there will still be some 12,000 warheads in existence.

How, in these circumstances, can we prevent the proliferation of existing weapons technology and material to countries and groups that are not part of the declared nuclear club?

Without concrete moves toward the total destruction of existing weapons, threshold states will not keep their part of any new nuclear bargain, and it will not be possible to put in place the kind of verification measures that will stop rogue states and groups from joining the nuclear weapons action.

We will face the prospect of a fresh round of nuclear competition, with multiple nuclear players threatening to use their weapons, either at the state or substate level, in a way that will make nonsense of current strategies of stable deterrence.

It is with all these thoughts, and fears, in mind that Paul Keating, Australia's prime minister, announced recently that he was establishing the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

The commission will bring together an outstanding group of 15 eminent statesmen, scientists, disarmament experts and military strategists from around the world to try to prepare a practical, step-by-step blueprint for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons — a blueprint which at the same time would maintain stability and security during the transition and after the goal is accomplished.

The commission includes Michael Rocard, a former prime minister of France; Robert McNamara, a former U.S. secretary of defense; Joseph Rottblat, who received the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize and is the founder of the Pugwash Conferences; Field Marshal the Lord Carver, former chief of the British defense staff; the Oxford-based Australian strategic analyst Robert O'Neill; Maj-Brig Theodor, a member of the European Parliament and former president of the International Peace Bureau; Rolf Ekeus, executive chairman of the UN Special Commission that has worked to eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction; Ronald Sadgove, science adviser to former President Mikhail Gorbachev; and General Lee Butler, until recently head of the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

Other members — Celso Amorim from Brazil, Jayantha Dhanapala from Sri Lanka, Nabil Elaraby from Egypt, Ryukichi Imai from Japan and Ronald McCoy from Malaysia — have distinguished records of achievement in arms control and international diplomacy. The convenor of the group will be Richard Butler, Australia's permanent UN representative and former disarmament ambassador.

These are not woolly-headed idealists but figures who have lived through the Cold War and have had enormous experience of disarmament issues. Not all of them are absolutely convinced that it is desirable to have a world that is completely free of nuclear weapons. Quite a few of them are skeptical about whether that goal can be achieved.

But all of them will come to Canberra for the first meeting of the commission in January — and will work to produce a report for

the United Nations by August — with a completely open mind, and with a clear commitment to make the world a safer and saner place.

In mapping a path to disarmament, the commission has been asked to focus closely on such practical issues as new verification and control mechanisms, and new international legal obligations. It will be particularly concerned with how to maintain stable deterrence during the phasedown to zero weapons, and how to prevent nuclear theft and terrorism.

The commission will be looking, above all, at how durable security arrangements can be achieved in a world without nuclear deterrents.

Why Australia to initiate this exercise? While a deal of work has been done in think tanks and by nongovernmental organizations on the desirability and achievability of a nuclear weapons-free world, there has not to date been a government-sponsored project of a kind capable of seriously capturing the attention of other governments. We thought there should be.

Australia has some solid disarmament credentials, particularly with its role in bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention to conclusion — an exercise which convinced me that if we could build an intrusive and credible verification regime for the chemical industry, it had to be possible for nuclear technology.

And nonthreatening middle powers like Australia can perhaps sometimes be a little more adventurous in these policy matters than more exalted friends.

Finding credible answers on how to rid the world of nuclear weapons will not be easy. The commission's mandate is ambitious, far-reaching and complex. But in the climate of opinion that now exists worldwide, it is not unrealistic. The people are in many ways ahead of their governments.

The first and biggest challenge is to convince governments around the world that it is no longer necessary to passively accept the existence of nuclear weapons as an inevitable fact of life. And in that, at least, we think we can succeed.

International Herald Tribune.

Awaiting Dole's Stand on Bosnia

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton made his argument for sending U.S. troops to Bosnia as part of a NATO peacekeeping force. He made it well and he has won a respected hearing, if not great assent, in Congress and the country.

With no disrespect to the president, it is clear that on this issue, the man whose views will — and should — carry the greatest weight is Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas. It is Bob Dole who has the credentials to be the decisive influence in the debate over the deployment of an army division in the dangerous terrain separating the warring ethnic groups in the former Yugoslavia.

By asking Congress for a resolution of support (which Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton agree is not a legal prerequisite to sending troops), the president has appointed the 55 senators and representatives as arbiters of the wisdom of his policy. Mr. Dole is preeminent among them. House Speaker Newt Gingrich has worn out his welcome with the public at least temporarily by his histrionics on the budget, and the House Republicans lack any other credentialed spokesman on national security.

Mr. Dole speaks with the moral authority he earned by the grievous wounds he suffered fighting in Italy during World War II. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gingrich arranged their lives to avoid military service during the Vietnam War. That does not condemn them, but it raises inevitable questions about the conspicuous gap in their personal understanding of the stakes in this decision.

Mr. Dole's record on Bosnia is clear and consistent — something that cannot be said of the

president's. In 1990, when few others were paying much attention to Yugoslavia, Mr. Dole led a group of senators on a fact-finding trip to Kosovo, witnessed Serbian attacks on the local population, and came back to declare that "the United States cannot sit this out on the sidelines — we have a moral obligation to take a strong stand in defense of individual rights."

He has not played politics with this issue. His criticism of America's "shortsighted and disengaged" policy was strongly voiced when his own party was in the White House. By contrast, Mr. Clinton was quite willing to use Bosnia for partisan purposes. During the 1992 campaign he called for air support of the Bosnian Muslims and for lifting the arms embargo.

But when he became president he dithered, while searching in vain for some policy that the European allies and/or the United Nations would embrace. All that time, Mr. Dole argued for the use of airpower and arms to halt the genocide.

Those who view the ethnic conflicts in the region as irrepressible and those who see no large strategic interests for the United States can question Mr. Dole's policy. But no one can accuse him of fudging the issue. He never has wanted U.S. troops on the ground. When I questioned him on the issue on a Feb. 13, 1994, "Meet the Press," he said: "What we don't want to do is inject American ground troops into a peace settlement that we impose on anybody... It's not going to be peace." Now that is the situation he confronts, thanks to Mr.

Clinton's unilateral decision to commit such forces.

As Mr. Dole put it: "Either Congress agrees to a military deployment that looks suspiciously like Lebanon in 1983, or, on the other hand, we unravel a presidential commitment... which would be at great cost to the solidarity and credibility of NATO and of America itself."

Mr. Dole has responded to the difficult situation impressively. While presidential rivals like Phil Gramm and Pat Buchanan have taken the easiest political position, telling parents that Bosnia isn't worth risking one American life, the majority leader is clearly trying to find a way to strengthen President Clinton's hand and to give a policy he personally finds highly questionable the best chance of achieving success.

He has spent little time second-guessing the mistakes of the past. He has not been consulting his presidential campaign pollsters. On the recent afternoon I was in his office, he huddled instead with Zbigniew Brzezinski and Jesse Kirkpatrick and other foreign policy advisers drawn from both parties.

He has admonished his fellow Republicans, especially the newer members who give little thought to such matters, that the credibility of a president's commitment is a vital matter, even if the Democratic congressional leadership ignored that fact in voting against President George Bush's 1991 request for support in sending troops into combat on the eve of the Gulf war.

Bob Dole wants to do better than that, as everyone without ideological blinders can see. That is why his word is the one that will count.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Unyielding Japan

LONDON — Should it be true that Russia is intriguing against Japan in Korea there will be a strong interpellation on the subject in the Japanese Parliament. Japan will not yield should any attempt be made to annihilate her influence in Korea, which Japan desires to see strong and independent. In this desire Japan meets apparently with opposition, and it is unlikely that Japan will withdraw her troops from Korea.

1920: League Rocked

GENEVA — This League of Nations structure is rocking on its foundations under blasts from two American continents. Argentina challenged that unless her proposals for changes in the Covenant, including the demand for the admission of all Sovereign States, are adopted at this meeting, she would withdraw her delegation. Canada moved to cut out the heart of the

Covenant, Article X, as being "conceived in iniquity, unfair to the small nations and a piece of humbuggery." Both demands aim to revise the Paris Covenant to take into consideration the rights of smaller nations.

1945: Lying Promises

NUREMBERG — Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief British prosecutor, began the charge of crimes against peace against Germany's former war leaders, with a statement exposing the fraud which the Nazis injected into international relations to fool the world and their own people. As the accused fidgeted, he took up one by one the public assurances of faith made in speeches and in treaty form by the Nazis, and contrasted them with the sinister plottings for war and enslavement of human and economic resources. He listed broken treaties and lying promises with a thoroughness that will save future historians much research.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Ben Franklin Gets Blown Up on the High-Tech, Counterfeiter-Unfriendly \$100 Bill

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What is the value of trust in America? On or about Presidents' Day in February, the United States will issue a new \$100 bill. The real reason for this change in currency lies deeper than either the Treasury or the Federal Reserve says.

The surface purpose for America's first cash change in three generations is to protect paper money from counterfeiters. In the age of computer graphics, sophisticated scanners and color copiers will be used to copy greenbacks. The new bills will keep Americans a jump ahead of the dreaded reprography. (We Americans worry more about reprography than pornography.)

In the new bills, a polymer "security thread" will run down the bill; Ben Franklin's face will be enlarged, moved off-center to make room for a hard-to-copy watermark; mi-

croprinting will help authenticating machines, and color-shifting ink that changes from green to black when the serial numbers are looked at cock-eyed will aid the fishy-eyed.

We Americans need to keep a step ahead of the counterfeiters; bankers in Zimbabwe are panicked by the appearance of "Super \$100s," probably printed in Iran from stolen plates. But fewer than nine banknotes in a million in circulation today are phony; something else explains the urgency behind keeping secure the faith in the authenticity of our cash.

The reason is that the manufacture and distribution of cash is by far the federal government's biggest profit-making operation. Nothing makes money like making money — when people trust the issuing government.

The discovery of the amazing value of trust in government was made during the American Civil War. The Union was strapped for funds to pay soldiers and sailors; Salmon Portland Chase, President Lincoln's treasury secretary, nervously issued the paper "greenbacks" — promissory notes paying no interest — at the same time that he floated a bond issue at 6 percent interest.

He assumed that people would use the purely symbolic greenbacks to buy bonds that paid a return on investment. (Lincoln didn't much like the idea of paper money, either; he thought he would have to sign each individual bill and was scandalized to hear his signature was being engraved.) But an odd thing happened: The people, trusting government rather than local banks, exchanged gold and

silver to accumulate greenbacks, in effect lending the government money interest-free.

Today, that's what is going on in the world with U.S. money on a gigantic scale. About \$400 billion in our paper money circulates, over two-thirds outside the United States (and two-thirds of that in \$100 bills). The Treasury borrows that money for nothing and lends it at about 6 percent — which means we make nearly \$25 bil-

lion every year on the cash "float," mostly from abroad.

No wonder Treasury and the Federal Reserve are so eager to protect the faith of dollar-holders in the dollar; cash is our cash cow.

The Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, assures anyone who will listen that this is not a recall, and that bills soaked away in mattresses have always been honored at full face value and will continue to be.

But people in the former Soviet states, holding \$45 billion of our \$100 bills, have little trust in the local paper and want to be paid in dollars; because banks there have difficulty establishing the authenticity of old bills, tellers accept only fresh new American bills for exchange or deposit.

As a result, no matter how often our officials assure the world about the continued willingness to honor old bills at

face value, Russian investors anticipate a rush to exchange. People with large cash caches that they do not want to explain are already approaching U.S. businessmen with a deal: Turn in the old bills for the new for a 10 percent commission. Here at home, gamblers and drug dealers are also scrambling for connections to launder their hidden old bills for the new.

To the root question: What makes this slightly bigger por-

trait of Ben Franklin the most sought-after and best-protected paper in the world?

Despite all the grumping here about unresponsive government — and despite the tut-tutting abroad about American hegemony and cultural decay — the U.S. C-note proves that people everywhere have faith in the stability that flows from freedom in the United States of America.

The New York Times.

Quietly Asphyxiating in Paris

By Robin Herman

PARIS — We wake up to a polluted gray-yellow sky. It is barely sunrise in Paris and already the petites rues and the grand highways are blocked solid with cars. The strike has gone on for 10 days now. There are no trains, no public buses, no métros. People wait in long lines at

MEANWHILE

the taxi stand and smoke cigarettes. They are completely silent.

It's the silence that gets me.

My husband and 8-year-old daughter left early this morning to try to get to the western part of the city where his office and her American school are. He was hoping to hitch a ride on her private school bus. The journey will take perhaps two hours.

I walk my 5-year-old son to his school around the corner in our little neighborhood where the church bell tolls on the hour. As if time mattered now. He holds my hand and looks up at the leaden sky. "I feel like it's evening, Mom."

I drop him off and see his teachers entering the school. They have stayed the night at a hotel nearby. I wonder briefly what their own families are doing without them.

I try to do my errands. The post office door is locked; it is dark within. I stand alone on the sidewalk, confused. I have bills in my hand and holiday cards and a tax document destined for the United States. They said Air France might be going out on strike, too, and the banks. I feel momentarily asphyxiated.

How long can this go on? Why aren't the French people mad? Is it patience or the silence of lambs?

The polls say two-thirds of the public supports the railroad workers who staged all this — the ones paid more than in any other European country save Switzerland and who retire in their fifties. They don't want any changes in their pension plan to offset the country's massive debt as the government proposes. For the moment, the people in the traffic jams are with them.

"C'est la France," explains the energetic little guy who owns my favorite fruit stand. He explains everything about this country to me. "We are 'Lafayette,' he says. 'You are Anglo-Saxon. We still have the idea of fraternity, equality. People are sick of business, business, business. Of being moved around like pawns. The big companies, they have no sense of civic duty.'"

"We have a unique social system here in France. People died for this system. We don't want to lose it. We don't want to live in a jungle with a knife in our mouth."

It's starting to look like a jungle out there to me. People fighting their way to work. Some have begun hoarding gasoline. The supermarket stocks are thinner than usual; the trucks haven't been able to get through with the fresh milk products that usually crowd the shelves.

I return home and eschew the elevator to walk up seven flights of stairs to our apartment. A French friend told me that with the electricity workers on strike there could be power outages, and you could get stuck in the elevator.

I pass a neighbor on the staircase, all red lipstick, sharp haircut and fluffy coat. "How are you managing with the strike?" I ask her.

"Oh, it's difficult," she says with a smile. "mais c'est la France."

The writer, a free-lance journalist living in Paris, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Iraqi Weapons

Regarding "Who Says Iraq Isn't Making a Bomb?" (Opinion, Nov. 2):

The article implies that the International Atomic Energy Agency does not acknowledge the possibility that the Iraqi clandestine nuclear weapons program could be revived. This is a total misunderstanding.

In fulfilling its mandate under UN Security Council resolutions, the IAEA has carried out extensive inspections in Iraq since May 1991. The agency has also removed from Iraq the highly enriched uranium that was to be used for the research reactors and neutralized large installations built for the secret weapons program and unaffected by the U.S. bombing.

It is obvious, however, that weapons-related knowledge gained by Iraqi scientists and technical experts over many years of clandestine work cannot simply be erased and the IAEA has never suggested that it can. It is precisely to verify that a nuclear weapons program is not revived that, since

1994, at the request of the Security Council, agency inspectors have been engaged in continuous, long-term monitoring and verification in Iraq.

MAURIZIO ZIFFERERO.

Vienna.

The writer is head of the IAEA Action Team on Iraq.

Athletes and Alcohol

Regarding "Campus Sports and Alcohol Abuse" (Nov. 27):

As a former intercollegiate football player, I find the article's conclusions presumptuous, malicious and ill-conceived.

The statement by Dr. Henry Wechsler that "binge drinking can lead to sexual abuse and other types of behavior that have been linked to athletes" has absolutely no relevant source or correlation. Furthermore, he says: "Athletes' behavior is very visible. And what we call the secondhand effects may be the most troubling — non-bingers who are beaten, sexually harassed or just can't go to sleep." Is he implying that col-

lege athletes are roaming campuses beating and sexually assaulting nonathletes?

Male athletes are generally physically larger than nonathletes, rendering Dr. Wechsler's definition of binge drinking questionable. Male athletes may also be under a "team rules" policy that permits them to consume alcohol only one day each week.

Alcohol on college campuses is the critical issue. Targeting and smearing male college athletes is simply not just. Varsity athletes demonstrate outstanding levels of achievement in community leadership, academics and sports.

The bulk of these young men — and women — are truly exceptional achievers in their disciplines. Sports have provided me with the ability to perform in an unrelated discipline, under high pressure, while exercising the leadership skills I learned as an athlete.

Most male intercollegiate athletes are not drunken, violent rapists.

BRIAN WARDROP, Brussels.



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Despite All the Pain, Weary Parisians Muster a Wan Smile

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Why are these people smiling? As the strikes go into their second, and even more paralyzing, week Parisians are reacting with a good humor and neighborliness invisible in ordinary times. The secret is the famous *Système-D*, in which their vaunted ability to *débrouiller*, to unscrew, problems outweighs the problems themselves.

Strangers exchange ingenious tips on how to get to work and which model of *les baskets*, or sneakers, is most durable for those walking there. They buy for each other's children, from car pools, offer beds to colleagues who live in distant suburbs, rise at 5 A.M. to get to work and, as always in a crisis, lay in canned foods and cooking oil against darker days to come.

Although neither the government nor the strikers have indicated a readiness to come to the negotiating table, one office worker remarked with tautological optimism, "All strikes finish by ending."

While department stores watch their pre-Christmas sales drop to alarming levels and restaurants do a small percentage of their usual business, the Champion supermarket on the Left Bank has seen deliveries soar, although 40 percent of its staff has been unable to show up for work. "Il faut prendre son mal avec patience," or you must take your troubles patiently, the store's manager remarked while stuffing delivery carts with sugar, rice and bottled water.

At the Lites bookstore, which specializes in law-related texts, only five customers showed up Monday morning compared with the usual 40. "The law courts have cut down on the number of hearings," explained Maryvonne Bousquet, who runs the store with Michèle Pinson and a third colleague who lives too far even to try to come to work.

Mrs. Bousquet and Mrs. Pinson had spent three hours in making their usual 30-minute journey and were restoring themselves with coffee and shortbread. For the following nights they would be staying in a Paris hotel at their employer's expense, leaving their husbands to handle their children, and were looking forward to a girls' night out.

As in any strike period, the city is filled with incongruities. A young Paris architect who had an appointment with the subway authority about a new commission went to the meeting by bicycle since the subway was on strike. A florist had no problem with wholesalers' deliveries since the flowers come from the Netherlands by trucks driving through the trafficless night, but there were no customers to buy his bouquets.

At the heart of the question

are not the students or welfare reforms but the *acquis sociaux*, the acquired rights or entitlements that over the years governments of all political persuasions have bestowed on the population, from company heads to labor unions, as a means of ensuring compliance. These range from corporate tax breaks to the free electricity given to employees of the national electric utility.

While no one wants to give up his or her own *acquis*, there is growing acceptance that the system has gotten out of hand. Among the rights most widely contested is the railroad workers' retirement age of 50, which dates to the times of backbreaking labor on steam trains and which is at the heart of their strike. With modern trains and 32-hour work weeks, and with so many fixed employees in the private sector facing permanent unremunerated retirement at the age of 50, the rail workers' *acquis* seems superannuated and unfair.

With unemployment at record levels and a lagging economy, everyone knows that reform is needed, Mrs. Bousquet said. "But the shock is that the government imposed its reforms without consultation, without going to the Parliament," she added.

The refusal of the government to go to the public is mak-

FRANC: French Markets Fear That Juppé's Government Will Buckle

Continued from Page 1

tors, teachers and potentially truckers, there is concern that France's growth could be severely damaged by a protracted strike.

While the French government had originally planned on 2.5 percent growth in 1995 to allow it to meet its deficit-reduction goals, poor indicators for the third quarter and the slowdown in economic activity caused by the strike have led economists to predict much lower growth figures.

"Before the strikes began we had predicted growth of 1.9 percent and we now

think that is probably optimistic," said Mark Cliffe, chief international economist at HSBC in London.

Despite the economic damage caused by the strike, economists said France risked far more if it scraped or diluted the social security reform program.

"The government can't give in because it would lose its credibility," said Valerie Assélot, an economist at Crédit Lyonnais.

Financial markets also would be devastated if President Jacques Chirac dissolved the National Assembly and held legislative elections, as had been suggested over the weekend by some members of Mr.



Commuters piling aboard a government-chartered shuttle barge Monday on the Seine.

ing the public more sympathetic to the strikers than might be expected. There is little sign of a change.

"Alain Juppé is waiting for the right moment to express himself," the daily *Le Parisien* newspaper said of the prime minister, while the silence of President Jacques Chirac has been even more remarkable.

In an act reminiscent of Charles de Gaulle's trip abroad

during the 1968 strikes, Mr. Chirac went to Benin to serve as host to a meeting of Franco-phone countries and to persuade them that the gift of the French language compensates for decreasing economic and military aid. Finally on Sunday from Cotonou, where the meeting was being held, Mr. Chirac read a message to his compatriots informing them that France was at a crossroads and spoke of

grandeur, progress and fraternity.

Not entirely warming words at the start of a week in which the strikes are expected to hit harder and the weather, clement last week, is expected to fall below freezing. The grating of the striking subways no longer warm the homeless in their cardboard shacks, but bicycle sales are up by 200 percent and les baskets are selling nicely, too.

Chirac's ruling coalition. "If he dissolves the Parliament, the markets will assume the worse," Mr. Cliffe said.

Economists said they would be closely observing the strike Tuesday to see if it would be joined by truckers and dock workers, which would effectively shut down the only remaining means of transporting goods on a large scale.

Many companies have so far bypassed the rail strike by shipping goods by truck, and several said they could be forced to shut down temporarily if the waterways and highways were paralyzed by the strike.

First Troops Land in Sarajevo U.S. and British Logistics Teams Fly In

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — The largest deployment in NATO's history began Monday as two British Royal Air Force transport planes with about two dozen soldiers aboard, including two American intelligence analysts, landed in this snowy capital.

They arrived in the early afternoon as part of a logistics team to set up communications for NATO force headquarters. Several hundred U.S. soldiers, the first American contribution of ground troops in the three-and-a-half-year ethnic conflict in former Yugoslavia, were to start traveling by train Monday from Mannheim, Germany. Americans will account for one-third of the North Atlantic Treaty force, or about 20,000 troops.

"People are definitely getting pumped up to get down here to do the job they were trained to do," Sergeant Matthew Chipman said after he jumped from a C-130 Hercules transport onto the tarmac of the crumpled Sarajevo airport.

"We think that now that U.S. forces are involved, there'll be a little pressure for things to happen." The beginnings of what is expected to be a 60,000-strong multinational force followed an uneasy weekend here during which the Bosnian Serb military leader, Ratko Mladic, disavowed the peace accord, and the head of the United Nations military command here was recalled to Paris to explain his own much publicized reservations.

General Jean-René Bachelet, returned to Paris on Monday to answer questions from the

French Defense Ministry about his criticism. General Bachelet, in unguarded remarks to the French press last week, deemed the plan unworkable and said he expected Serbs in enclaves here to rebel.

His unexpected candor underscores the treacherous task of wringing peace from the tatters of Bosnia and, in particular, Sarajevo.

NATO troops will be responsible for enforcing a peace agreement, eke out after intense negotiations in Dayton, Ohio, and awaiting final signatures on Dec. 14 in Paris, that will carve this small new country roughly in half between Serbian and Muslim-Croatian authorities.

The deployment Monday be-

gan at about 1 P.M. when the first of two British transport planes landed in Sarajevo to face a phalanx of television cameras. Half a dozen British soldiers and one Land Rover emerged after a flight from England. The second aircraft, from Germany, arrived about an hour later.

The soldiers embarked and shrugged off reporters' questions about safety concerns. The job at hand centered on logistics, setting up communications and getting supplies and men in line, they said.

"If stuff gets ugly and bullets start flying, we know how to take care of ourselves — once our ammo gets here," Sergeant Chipman said.

YANKS: A Bosnia Role

Continued from Page 1

but rather a moral issue. I've wanted to do something for them myself, and didn't know what I could do. So I've prayed."

To be sure, plenty of Americans remain vehement in their opposition to U.S. troops' setting foot in Bosnia, even as part of a NATO force sent to help keep the peace.

They have scant hope that any peace will hold in Bosnia, and fear that American troops would be pulled into a bloody conflict.

On top of it all, they complain that a government that is debating cutbacks in social services should not be spending \$2 billion on a mission halfway around the world.

"We've got no business in somebody else's wars," snapped Ron Todd, 40, who sat

in a cloud of cigarette smoke at Mitch's diner, near Fort Leonard Wood, an Army base in a rural, working-class district represented in Congress by Ike Skelton, a conservative Democrat.

"Look, I feel bad for the people who have gone through terrible things over there. I really do. But get realistic, we're not going to be able to stop them. Why, we can't even stop bad things from happening in this country."

"You can't walk down the street in St. Louis or Chicago without worrying about getting hit over the head."

"We got little children that don't get enough to eat, don't have shoes to wear. We got women getting raped and beaten regularly. And now we're going to go over to Bosnia and clean things up? Give me a break!"

The Return of a 'Berlin Republic' Capital of Good and Evil Has New Master Plan

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Ringed by building cranes, this city is the largest construction site in Europe. Pink-painted viaducts snake over torn-up streets, draining ground water from massive craters that will be the foundations for a capital worthy of Europe's most powerful nation.

The coming "Berlin republic" is not just West Germany writ large. Moving to Berlin from Bonn means returning to history in the locale of Germany's finest and worst.

Bonn is a small town associated with serene periods when Germany was decentralized, but Berlin is the heir to ideas of a strongly unified German nation. It has been a city of extremes: Red Berlin of revolutionary Marxism, the Nazi nightmare, then the divided city that symbolized the Cold War.

An ambitious master plan aims to restore the monumental center of Berlin, which was in decay East Berlin, with projects parceled out to the world's top architects.

Today, the remnants of the Berlin Wall are barely distinguishable from the fencing around colossal building projects belonging to Daimler-Benz, Sony and other world-class companies.

Visitors need help finding a sign markingCheckpoint Charlie, the block of Friedrichstrasse that was the grim passage between East and West. It has been engulfed by a building complex — acres of office space — owned by Ronald Lander, heir to the Estée Lauder cosmetics fortune.

Reviving landmarks from its energetic but often disquieting past, Berlin, in contrast to Bonn, constantly confronts Germans with reminders of the use and abuses of power. The splendor of the Pariser Platz will be restored as the United States and France rebuild their new embassies there, close to the Reichstag and the Brandenburg Gate.

Nearby, on the grand avenue, Unter den Linden, the Adlon Hotel, will rise again. Even Germans who are confident about their nation's future sometimes feel trepidations about the move, less than five years away, because of the change in psychological horizons. Bonn is a cozy Rhineland town "where everyone works in government, lives in small villages and goes to the office in the same square mile of buildings," a German official said.

Now, he added, "our policymakers are going to be faced with the realities of running a big government of Europe's biggest country in a very big city."

GERMANY: EU Acquiescence Has Handed Bonn Political Primacy

Continued from Page 1

mentum, summit meetings this week between Germany and France and later this month among all EU countries are planned to unveil some marginal improvements in political machinery and then offer a lavish launch of the final push toward economic and monetary union.

German officials and business leaders stress that the wrangling over Europe's single currency shows the continuing need to work at tying Germany to the rest of Europe, particularly France.

"It is better to bind a united Germany to the rest of Europe so that future generations will not go their own way," said Ludolf von Wartenberg, director-general of the German industry federation. "Germany is the only major industrial power surrounded by nine neighbors, and it is not naturally stabilized."

It is a hard point for German politicians to make publicly after the exemplary 45-year record of West Germany, the father state of today's enlarged Germany. But Mr. Kohl privately tells other leaders that he must make European integration irreversible because he is the last German leader who, as a young anti-aircraft spotter, saw his country being consumed by the flames of war.

Jürgen Krummnow, at 51 one of the younger Deutsche Bank board members, agrees that the real rationale for a single currency is political. The goal, he said, is "to avoid Germany ever getting back to Nazism again."

"We got unification because we are part of the European Union," he said. "Our safe future can only lie under that big roof."

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt offers a more refined version of this view: "If this common currency does not come about, then within the next 15 years or so you will see the Deutsche mark dominating banks, insurers and other institutions across Europe, and it would inevitably lead to a repetition of what one has already seen twice in this 20th century."

The sheer size of Germany makes its European partners uneasy. What is needed, Mr. Schmidt added, "is a fair amount of tact, which is not a quality Germans are

necessarily best known for."

Other political and business leaders echoed Mr. Schmidt's worries that Germany is liable to wield its power clumsily if left to its own devices.

Foreigners detect a sharper tone in their dealings with some German officials, he they in foreign policy or financial circles. For example, Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, showed no qualms in going public last spring with an unusually blunt upbraiding of the Clinton administration about U.S. economic policy.

Germans are also unabashedly taking the lead in setting Europe's commercial agenda, and that has meant pushing European Union priorities eastward; German investment in former Communist nations leads the world. Industrialists and bankers in Germany are also branching out to forge European conglomerates in telecommunications, banking, automobile and defense sectors. And Mr. Kohl has taken Airbus-loads of German businessmen to Japan and China, Vietnam and the other Asian growth-tigers, in an aggressive campaign to share a share of these markets.

The German energy displayed here cannot, however, mask the tensions in German society that have accumulated since 1990, as the country devoted all its resources to a unification program that has cost \$700 billion so far.

Today, there is mounting concern over new challenges that include massive layoffs that seem bound to continue in industry, partly because manufacturing jobs

are migrating to cheaper-labor countries. The unavoidable overhaul of the welfare system is another deeply divisive issue, as is the need to deregulate the labor market to make Germany more competitive.

Even if Germany avoids social turmoil boiling over into the streets as it has in France over similar conflicts, these problems have already started to fray the consensual management-union relationship at the core of German prosperity.

The truly unsettled state of German society is most visible in the anxiety arising in Germany about the EU plan for economic and monetary union.

The way German officials, led by Mr. Waigel, have been demanding that the rest of Europe meet German terms for the single currency reflects a new impatience in German society, a feeling that domestic interests can no longer be ignored in the name of rather intangible European ideals.

"Both the German public and the political class fear a Germany that can't say *Nein*," said Dan Hamilton, a German expert formerly at the Carnegie Endowment in Washington. He stressed that Germans fear above all that they will have to keep financing free-spending neighbors elsewhere in Europe.

Mr. Hamilton also pointed out an ironic shift in attitudes since the Cold War years when European unity was conceived primarily as a safeguard against Soviet designs on West Germany. Then, other Europeans were often fearful of being dominated by the Germans. But now, he said, "that historical fear has been subsumed, it seems, by an even greater fear of being neglected" by the elites and financial capital of a resurgent Germany.

Such fears have fueled occasional speculation in Paris that German policymakers secretly hope France will fail to join the single currency, thus allowing more room for Germany to pursue economic nationalism.

But a long-serving French diplomat in Germany scoffed at such fears, pointing out that German companies seem to be alone in Europe in actively planning for the switch to a single currency.

Next: Behind the Deutsche mark's power.

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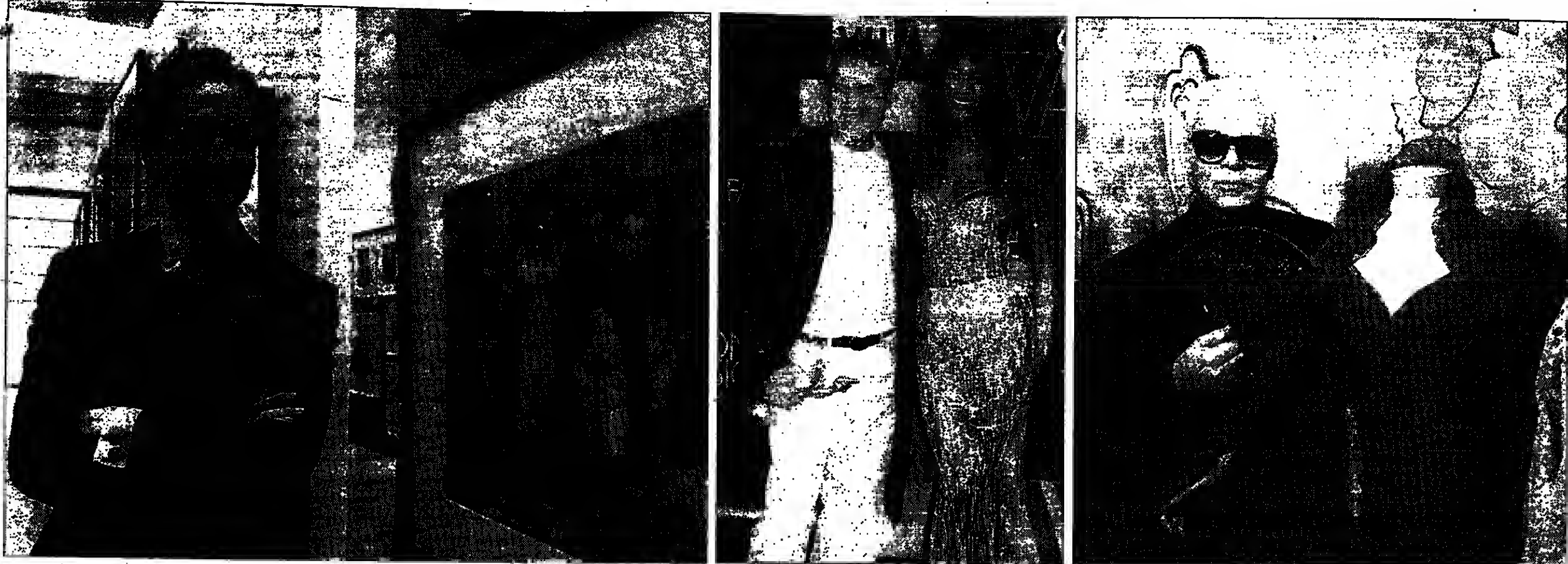
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Fly In



Hamish Bowles, left, Vogue exhibition curator; Gianni Versace, with Naomi Campbell, clutching his trophy for his "frocks and rock" at the VHI Awards, and Karl Lagerfeld at the Met with a vintage dress by Chanel.

In New York, Couture Is Cool

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Some like it haute. Some want it hot. But suddenly in this city, couture is cool.

In a heady mix of high fashion and high society, the Metropolitan Museum launched Monday its homage to "Haute Couture." Perched at dinner tables around the museum's grand gallery were guests gathered by the trio of co-chairpersons: Anna Wintour, editor in chief of Vogue, Annette de la Renta and Edgar Bronfman Jr.'s wife, Clarissa.

Designers, including Christian Lacroix, Karl Lagerfeld, Valentino and Gianni Versace, could view not one but two exhibitions. The museum's Costume Institute galloped through couture history from the resplendent ivory ball gowns of Charles Frederick Worth through the slinky 1930s dresses, to the space age 1960s and the plastic-coated future. Its show (until March 25) focused on the couture crafts such as feathers and embroidery. It was peopled only by ghosts — like the tiny figure of the Duchess of Windsor in her Mainbocher wedding dress.

"We try to make a celebratory December exhibition for the party of the year — and it is about showing off our own collection," said Richard Martin, the Costume Institute's curator.

"Images of Couture," from the Vogue archives, was a one-night stand for the arresting photographs and illustrious drawings that have interpreted haute couture to its elite audience. The exhibition, recording couture's great moments and grand figures, moves to the Gagosian gallery until Dec. 22.

Wintour, for whom de la Renta created a column of white satin, said that she wanted to use the fashion images to create excitement and energy for New York's premier fashion gala — and to underscore the importance of haute couture.

"It absolutely has a place in fashion — and it would be completely tragic if it disappears," she said. "For a handful of key designers, it helps them explore ideas. It has to be about ideas and using creativity and giving an image to house."

The Fashion and Music awards staged by the VHI cable channel on Sunday, gave a youthful kick to haute couture. As well as making its own cou-

ture documentary last month, the VHI awards honored Lagerfeld for an exceptional contribution to fashion and Versace for "frocks and rock." Versace-clad supermodels paraded the runway, even upstaging Madonna, who wore various outfits by Gucci, whose designer Tom Ford won the "Fashion's Future" category.

Couture certainly has a glorious past and images often distill its magic more effectively than dusty clothes. Oras Lagerfeld put it, while looking at winking feathers in the exhibition: "Old dresses are like old people — they don't look as good as when they were young."

A makeup vision of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, holding aloft a torch and dressed by Worth in 1883 as the "Spirit of Electricity," greeted museum guests, along with a trio of wedding outfits: a tailored coat, dress, a futuristic suit and a layered gown.

Chanel shows continuity in couture and legend in the stiletto. Versace a 21st-century feel, and Lacroix a romantic vision," said Hamish Bowles, curator of the Vogue exhibition. That includes the toiles or canvas patterns from which Yves Saint Laurent created a tuxedo for Catherine Deneuve and the quintessential Parisian little black dress for socialite Nan Kempner. In a serendipitous connection, an Ungaro toile for Anne Bass is matched by the finished version in turquoise tulle in the Costume Institute, making it maddening that the two exhibitions could not have been combined.

THE corridor of couture images springs surprises: a forgotten Eric illustration of a slender 1911 dress tipped with fur, a snapshot of a sporty Coco Chanel, stunning Beaton images of socialites Daisy Fellowes and daughter or Elsa de Wolfe wearing Mainbocher. According to Diana Edkins, curator of photographs at Condé Nast, such a search of new material.

The point of the Vogue images is that they show both how high fashion was defined by Beaton's stylized settings or the technical perfection of Irving Penn; and they also fix couture in a human context. Bowles has included photographs of Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall sitting front row at Dior and Rita Hayworth choosing

her trousseau for her marriage to the Aly Khan.

The Costume Institute's exhibition has a different agenda, which is to isolate each outfit as an art object.

"They are intended to be aesthetic masterworks, to show the level of craft involved and to present pre-eminent examples — there is no sense of personality," said the associate curator, Harold Koda.

On that basis, the most interesting part is the area devoted to the dressmaking atelier, where there is a dress in a puzzle of pleats from Madame Grès, Saint Laurent's slither of bias-cut white satin and Chanel's pair of chiffon and lace smocked dresses: one from 1936, the other 1995.

Some outfits are familiar, but fascinating to see in the flesh, like the signature New Look nipped-waist suit from Christian Dior in 1947, Saint Laurent's Mondrian-inspired shift and Elsa Schiaparelli's sunburst embroidery. The virtues devoted to lace, feathers, embroidery, hats and gloves seem formulaic, although studying the donor's labels brings the outfits to life: Mona Harrison Williams in the Vionnet black lace dress appliquéd with velvet; the slender Jayne Wrightsman in Saint Laurent's guipure lace; and Diana Vreeland in the baby doll lace dress by Balenciaga.

The exhibitions that Vreeland curated at the Metropolitan are legendary for their expansive gestures that brought museum fashion to life. Martin and Koda are aiming rather for scholarly excellence and lack a sense of theater. Even their definitions seem woolly. Gianni Versace, for all his ebullient design energy (and his generosity as co-sponsor with Chanel) does not do haute couture by the standards of Paris fashion's ruling body — even if those couture statues seem outmoded. Jacques Mouchier, president of the French couture federation, said he was surprised and pained that his organization had not been consulted about the Metropolitan's exhibition.

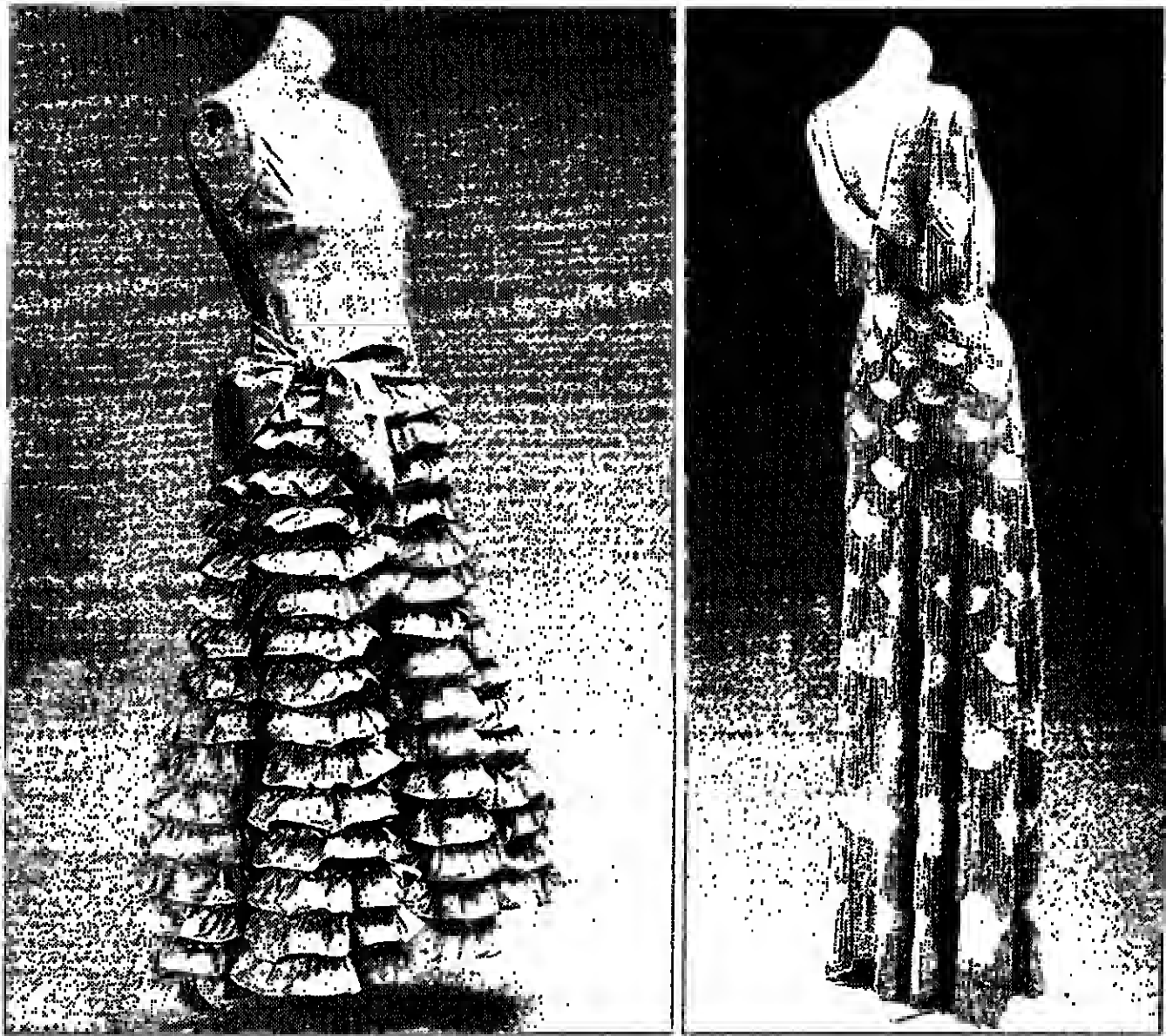
Perhaps it would have been better to call the exhibition "Haute Couture From an American Perspective." For if the curators have been unable to transmit the poetry of haute couture, its lyrical flow and succulent textures, it is probably because they have never seen it

come to life. Or as they themselves say, "We have only seen it on video tape, and everyone says that it is such a sublime experience sitting on those chairs, seeing the clients and with fragrance everywhere."

Guests at the gala evening came up with their definitions of the distilled essence of haute couture. "Wonderful fitting, beautiful clothes," said Annette de la Renta, who chose for the gala ruby red velvet from Balmain, designed by her husband.

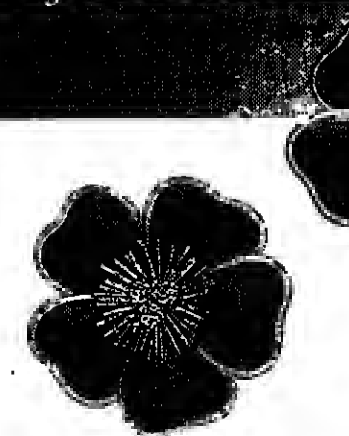
De la Renta, who is doing the 50th anniversary couture collection for Balmain in January (although it may be his last), praised the "extraordinary workmanship that Paris can do," adding: "I always try to explain couture by saying that in my house I have 15 girls and 15 machines and at Balmain 15 girls and two machines, because so much couture work is done by hand."

It is a sad irony that, just as New York is celebrating couture, Guy Laroche announced last week in Paris the closure of its couture atelier and the future of Olivier Lapidus couture is in question. But hopes are pinned on the resurgence of Givenchy with John Galiano as designer. "I can't imagine it dying," said Koda. "Couture expresses people's aspirations and desires."



Two evening dresses from the Met exhibition. Left, by Jeanne Lanvin, circa 1930, and by Madeleine Vionnet, 1938.

Bijoux à cueillir.



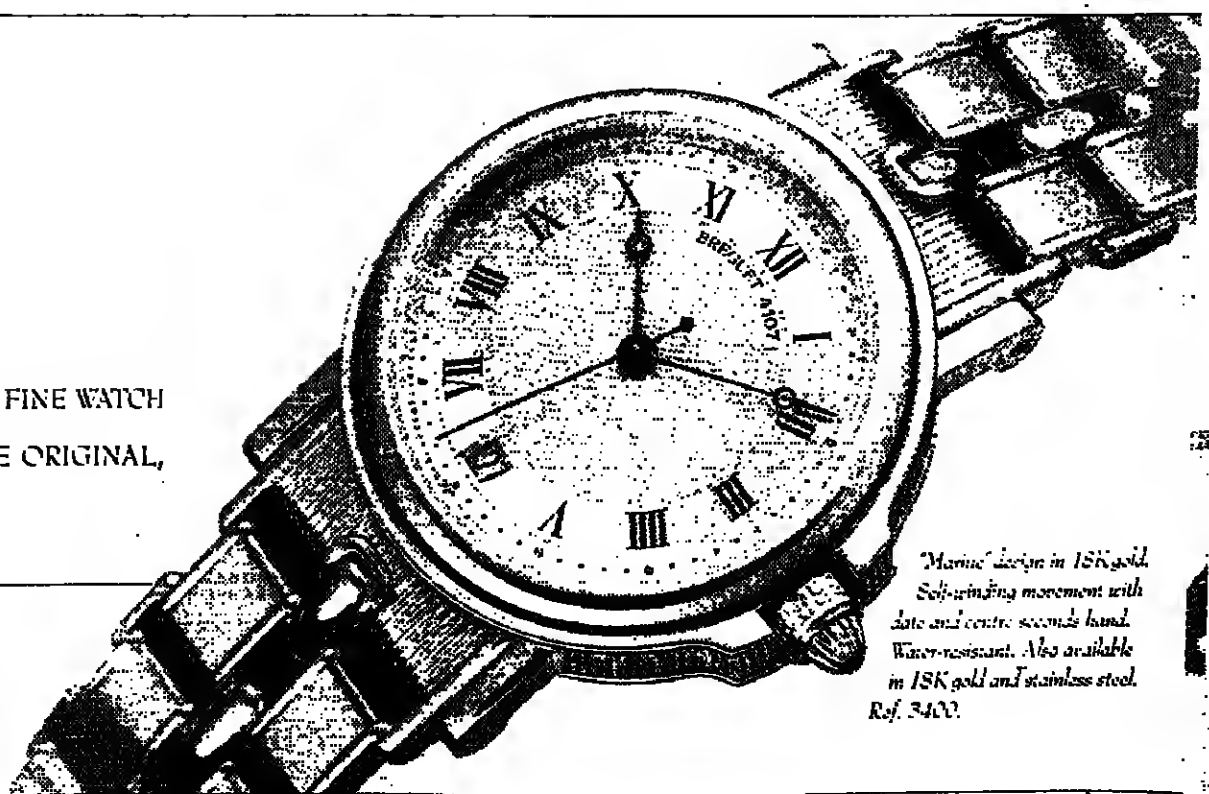
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Monday's 4 p.m. Close
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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Bond Yields Fall, Sending Stocks On Record Run

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Interest rates on U.S. Treasury bonds fell to nearly 6 percent Monday, thanks in part to U.S. hedge funds recycling yen to dollars in a scheme that some analysts feared might eventually turn sour.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond jumped 27/32 point, to 111 22/32, pushing its yield down to 6.02 percent, a level not seen since the autumn of 1993.

The strong bond market also strengthened the dollar and pushed the Dow Jones industrial average to a record 5,139.52 points, up 52.39.

Bond analysts cited the combination of factors that had pulled down yields on 30-year Treasuries from 6.40 percent last summer: a slowing economy, the possibility of a rate cut and, most recently, the possibility of a deal between the Republican Congress and Democratic White House on a firm program to balance the federal budget over seven years.

But a more ominous note came from hedge funds, which helped cause the worldwide bond-market crash almost two years ago by borrowing dollars cheaply, at 3 percent, to buy U.S. bonds yielding 6 percent, and then dumping them when the Federal Reserve Board started raising short-term rates from their low in February 1994.

This time, the hedge funds — billion-dollar pools of capital searching for financial advantage anywhere around the globe — have been borrowing yen at the

virtually cost-free rate of 0.5 percent, converting the money into dollars at a rate of about 100 yen to the dollar, and buying Treasury notes and bonds yielding

See BONDS, Page 16

GM Chief Adds Chairmanship To His Duties

Bloomberg Business News

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. on Monday named its chief executive, John F. Smith, to the additional post of chairman.

Mr. Smith succeeds John G. Smale, the former chief executive of Procter & Gamble Co. Mr. Smale has been GM's chairman since 1992, when Robert Stempel was removed as chairman and chief executive after the automaker reported large losses and a declining market share in North America.

GM's fortunes have improved since then, as the company's North American operations have begun to make money by reducing costs and producing more popular vehicles.

Mr. Smale will remain a director and will oversee a new executive committee of directors who will coordinate the oversight activities of the GM board, GM said.

Foster's Decides to Stick to Brews Australian Conglomerate Trims Its Fat and Its Debt

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — Ted Kunkel, chief executive of Foster's Brewing Group Ltd., is keeping in step with a drastically slimmed-down company that until a few months ago was the fourth-largest brewer in the world.

Mr. Kunkel, who himself has recently shed 13 kilograms (29 pounds), has seen Foster's — formerly a sprawling conglomerate with international interests ranging from beer to property and finance — slash its debt to just under 600 million Australian dollars (\$444.6 million) today from just over 4 billion dollars in 1992. It has shed much of its debt mainly by selling assets unrelated to its core brewing business.

But the sale in August of Courage Ltd., Foster's brewing arm in Britain, to Scottish & Newcastle PLC for 1.2 billion dollars also shrank the group's core business profile, knocking it from the ranks of the world's top 10 beer makers.

Now that Foster's net debt against equity is down to a very modest 20 percent from 293 percent in 1992, the question analysts and investors are asking is what the Australian, Canadian and Chinese-based brewer will do next to restore growth and lift earnings.

After reconstruction, the group "is in a stronger position than at any stage of the past five years," said Jeremy King, an

analyst at Potter Warburg securities, a unit of Swiss Bank Corp.

Large cash flow and low leverage gave Foster's the capacity for acquisitions and/or future capital returns to shareholders of up to 1.5 billion dollars, he added.

Group executives clearly prefer the acquisition path and have hinted at some major moves within the next year or so in brewing or beverage-related business.

With a share of nearly 55 percent of Australia's beer market in October through its Carlton & United Breweries Ltd., Foster's appears to have little room for further local expansion in brewing, although it could extend its profitable foray into managed hotels that offer food and entertainment, including electronic gambling.

Mr. Kunkel said the group's acquisition strategy could actually be quite wide-ranging. "You could bolt smart pieces onto Carlton & United to make it a better business," he said. "You could then have your China or Asian strategy and, at the same time, you could pick up another international brewer if the right opportunity presents itself."

Mr. Kunkel said that the group was looking at various brewing possibilities outside Australia, including India, Vietnam, South America and Eastern Europe.

The trick, analysts said, would be to find new businesses that would raise Foster's earnings over the next few years, as

well as for the longer term.

In the year to June, Foster's said net profit rose 2 percent, to 287.3 million dollars on sales of 4.4 billion dollars, mainly as a result of buoyant returns from brewing in Australia and Britain and international sales of its flagship brand, Foster's Lager.

The group's pretax earnings in 1994-95 from its 40 percent stake in Molson Breweries, Canada's largest beer maker, were down 8 percent, to 72 million dollars.

Foster's three recently established breweries in China — in a joint venture with Wheelock Pacific Ltd., a unit of Hong Kong-based Wheelock & Co. — recorded a loss of 12 million dollars in the year to June.

Mr. King said that without Courage's earnings, he expected Foster's net profit to fall to 285 million dollars in 1995-96 before rising again to 358 million dollars the following year.

Foster's share price on the Australian Stock Exchange closed 1 cent higher on Monday, at 2.23 dollars.

In a 3-for-5 capital reconstruction, the company on Nov. 13 reduced the number of shares on issue to 1.96 billion from 3.26 billion to remove accumulated losses of 1.3 billion dollars incurred over the past five years from the balance sheet.

Since then, the value of Foster's shares

See BEER, Page 18

Institutions Bail Out of ENI Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Shares in the state energy concern Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi SpA fell sharply for the second consecutive trading day Monday, in what could prove an embarrassing setback to government plans for further sales of state assets next year.

Shares in ENI, the fourth-largest oil company in Europe, dropped to 4,925 lire (\$3.07), a fall of nearly 3 percent from Friday's closing price of 5,077 and nearly 6 percent from the 5,250 at which they were offered

Nov. 28. A major factor driving down the stock was heavy selling by foreign institutional investors, who were allocated more shares than they had bargained for, analysts said.

"Something went wrong somewhere," said a stockbroker with a London-based securities house. "People got higher allocations than they expected."

Some brokers said they feared that dumping by institutions could trigger panic sales by small investors if they saw the stock price fall much further. The Italian Treasury will

compensate investors if ENI shares lose as much as 10 percent in a year on the market.

Also on Monday, Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA released the details of its capital increase. The company will offer shareholders the option of one new share for every two ordinary or savings shares held, up to a

maximum value of 953.24 billion lire. (Reuters, AFX)

■ **Pechiney Goes on Sale**
Pechiney SA will be sold to the public starting Tuesday at 187 French francs (\$47) a share, raising substantially less than expected, news agencies reported from Paris. (AFX, AFP)

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THE AMERICAS

Promising a \$500 Internet Browser

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The \$500 digital appliance predicted by Oracle Corp. as the interface of choice with the information highway may soon hit the stores, but courtesy of a British company, Acorn Computer Group PLC.

Acorn's A-7000 computer, which costs \$590 (\$900), already comes close to the idea championed by Oracle and Sun Microsystems Inc., in which low-cost, easy-to-use devices will be developed for browsing the World Wide Web portion of the Internet and for interactive television.

Even as the chief executives of Oracle Corp. and Sun Microsystems Inc. proclaim their intention to produce low-cost, easy-to-use devices for viewing the World Wide Web, Acorn Computer Group PLC already has a product that comes close to that idea: the A-7000, a multimedia personal computer equipped with a color monitor and software.

But Acorn is promising more. By stripping the A-7000 of its monitor and hard disk drive, and by adding a high-speed modem, Acorn executives say they can hit a retail price of less than \$500 for a machine that could provide access to the Internet and could perform most routine functions of a personal computer. They plan to ship such a device, called the NetSurfer, by early next year and are discussing licensing with American and Asian companies.

Executives close to Oracle say the company is considering Acorn's machine as the basis for an Internet computer.

Neither Oracle nor Acorn officials would comment, but Lawrence Ellison, Oracle's chairman and chief executive, has said that the company's proposed machine would probably use the ARM microprocessor produced by Acorn's sister company, Advanced RISC Machines Ltd. of Cambridge, England. Oracle and Acorn are collabor-

LSI Logic to Introduce A Cheap Internet Chip

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILPITAS, California — LSI Logic Corp. said Monday it would introduce a chip design that would enable low-cost computers to browse the Internet.

It said its "Internet on a Chip" architecture was ready for design immediately and could be in "high-volume production within weeks of the completion of the finished design."

The company said the price would be \$50 or less but did not say when the design would be finished. LSI said it had "all the technology available to make a sub-\$500 Internet system a reality."

LSI's shares rose \$4.25, to \$44.75.

The hardware now needed to link into the global Internet consists of several chips and costs about \$1,500.

The LSI chip, combined with a memory chip, would lay the foundation for an Internet device that could use a television set for a screen.

LSI said it was in discussions with several customers, but it said one had agreed yet to build a product around the Internet chip.

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BONDS: Yields Fall, Stocks Gain

Continued from Page 15

between 5 percent and 6 percent.

No one knows exactly how much has been invested in this operation, but "it has spread like wildfire," said Pravin like wildfire.

The first to do this, he said, was John Meriwether, the former Salomon Brothers trader who now runs a hedge fund with David Mullins, a former Fed governor.

Others who followed, he said, were Paul Tudor Jones, George Soros's Quantum Fund and Julian Robertson of Tiger Investments.

Mr. Robertson publicly warned of the risk of this operation last month, saying Japan could change course quickly and raise rates as its economy improved, because "that amount of money gasoline sprayed around will eventually catch fire."

But that would leave hedge-fund managers out on a limb, and, if history is any guide, Mr. Banker said, the funds would all try to dump their bonds at once, sending Treasury prices plummeting and rates soaring as they did in 1994.

Moreover, Mr. Banker said, this scheme is more risky than the previous one because it is not just a conversion from short-term to long-term dollar borrowing but involves several variables — interest rates and levels in two currencies, which could diverge in an instant.

"I've heard that funds will pull out of the yen if it strength-

ens to 99," said Mr. Banker. "Since many of them borrowed yen at 101 to the dollar, that would mean a 2 percent loss. That could kill half the profits they expected over a year. Most of them want to make their money in only a few months, so they would run for the door and try to unwind their yen positions all at once."

Not all of Wall Street was as worried. Neal Soss, a hedge-fund manager and former Fed official, pointed out that because it took the Fed three years to go through its cycle of lowering rates, it would probably take just as long for Japan to revive its economy and banking system, which would allow ample time for U.S. hedge funds to move in and out without upsetting the bond and currency markets.

Sun Paces Nasdaq
Sun Microsystems led an advance in computer-related issues that sent the Nasdaq composite index to a record high, news agencies reported.

The Nasdaq index rose 13.87 points to a record 1,069.18.

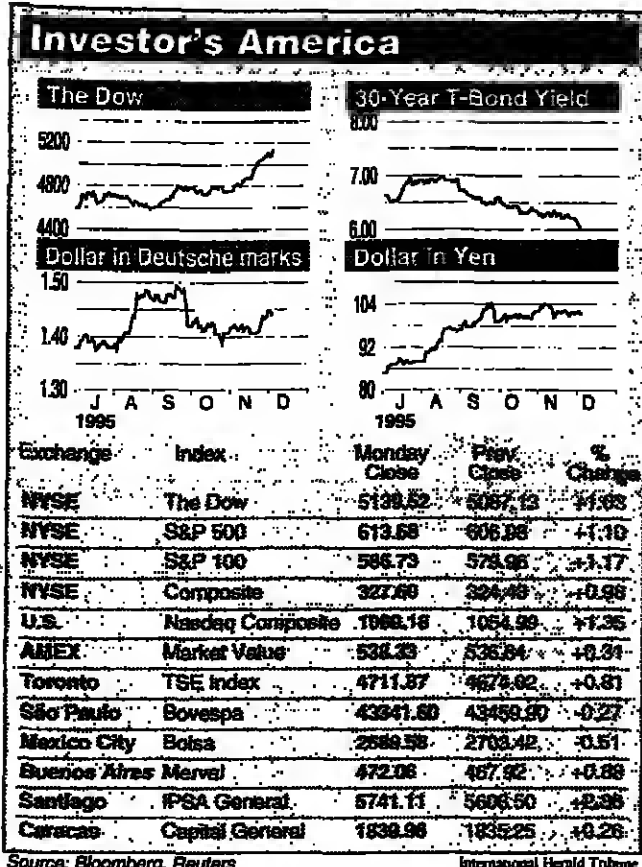
Sun rose 5 1/2 to 89 1/2, lifted by its introduction of JavaScript, a language for the Internet.

The index also got a lift from Biogen, which surged 6 1/2 to 59 1/2 after the Food and Drug Administration declared the company's multiple sclerosis drug safe and effective.

On the Big Board, General Motors rose 2 to 51 1/2 after naming its chairman, John F. Smith, to the additional post of chairman.

Ford rose 3/4 to 29 3/4, and Chrysler rose 1/8 to 52 1/2.

(Bloomberg, AP)



Very briefly:

Softkey Raises Offer for Learning Co.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Bloomberg) — Softkey International Inc. said it was changing the terms of its bid to acquire Learning Co. to an all-cash offer of \$65 a share, or \$600 million.

Softkey, a maker of consumer-oriented software applications, is battling with Broderbund Software Inc. to acquire Learning Co., based in Fremont, California. Earlier, Softkey offered a mix of cash and stock valued at \$590 million.

* Sales of personal computer application software in the United States and Canada rose 48 percent in the third quarter, to \$2.2 billion, the Software Publishers Association said. Bloomberg

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "Toy Story" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$19 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

	(Dolby)	(Dolby Digital)	(Dolby Digital)	(Dolby Digital)
1. Toy Story	19 million	19 million	19 million	19 million
2. Goldfinger	5.3 million	5.3 million	5.3 million	5.3 million
3. Money Train	4.1 million	4.1 million	4.1 million	4.1 million
4. Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls	3.7 million	3.7 million	3.7 million	3.7 million
5. The American President	3.6 million	3.6 million	3.6 million	3.6 million
6. The Untouchables	3.2 million	3.2 million	3.2 million	3.2 million
7. White House Down	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million
8. The Untouchables	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million
9. The Untouchables	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million
10. Nick of Time	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million	3.1 million

With France in Turmoil, a Rush to the Mark Hurts the Dollar

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar was mixed Monday as the Deutsche mark rose against other European currencies, scoring its biggest gains against the French franc amid concern that strikes in France would lead to social unrest and prevent public-spending cuts.

When the mark gains against European currencies, it generally rises against the dollar too, as speculators

seek all opportunities to buy marks. Analysts said.

"As the situation in France deteriorates, people are buying the mark."

Advanced RISC's microprocessors employ reduced instruction set computing technology, which is commonly used to make the highest-performance chips by companies such as Sun and Silicon Graphics Inc.

In Advanced RISC's case, the technology is used to make a chip comparable only

to Intel Corp.'s 486DX2 but in a much smaller size and hence at a lower cost and with much lower power consumption. That is why Apple Computer Inc. uses the ARM chip in its Newton.

Acorn uses the ARM chip as part of an overall scheme to keep its prices below the competition, which is based on Intel and Microsoft.

At \$20, the ARM chip costs far less than Intel equivalents, and Acorn uses its own operating system software, so it does not have to pay licensing fees to Microsoft.

The operating system is loaded in read-only memory chips, which are less costly than random access memory chips.

"We have been forced through price competition to use every single trick we can find to square the circle of price performance against the behemoths," said Peter Bondar, director of Acorn's Applied RISC Technology unit.

Acorn early developed a method for displaying high-quality text on televisions because monitors were too costly for many PC buyers. That technology is directly applicable to the NetSurfer.

"Through these accidents of fate and evolution we've wound up with the ability to produce this simplified network computer at low cost," Mr. Bondar said.

Acorn's own production capacity is small, but the ARM chip is already produced under license by manufacturers all over the world, including VLSI Technology Inc., Digital Equipment Corp., NEC Corp., Samsung Electronics Co. and Sharp Corp. Acorn is prepared to license the computer design as well, Mr. Bondar said.

While few Americans have seen an Acorn computer, they are well regarded in Britain, where they are popular in schools.

"The problem Acorn has always had is because it is a U.K. company it has no profile in the United States," said Guy Kewney, a London correspondent for PC Magazine.

The dollar closed at 1.4398 Deutsche marks, down from 1.4457 DM at the close Friday, but rose to 101.53 yen from 101.195 yen.

The rally in U.S. bond prices, which sent yields on 30-year Treasury issues to a two-year low, helped the dollar pare some of its early losses. Rising bond prices help the dollar because non-U.S. investors generally must first purchase dollars to buy U.S. bonds.

The dollar closed at 4.9938 French francs, down from 4.9980 on Friday, and at 1.1679 Swiss francs, down from 1.1775. The pound rose to \$1.5326

from \$1.5310. "The franc is very much in the headlines now that the strikes have spread from the transport sector to other businesses," said Jürgen Lindemann, foreign exchange manager at Standard Chartered Bank in London.

"The mark is strong across the board, and that is hurting the dollar," said Tom Hoge, a currency trader at Bank of New York.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Dec. 4					Frankfurt					Johannesburg					London					Helsinki					Hong Kong					Brussels					Copenhagen					Jakarta					Montreal					Seoul					Tokyo				
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Littlewoods Is Target of a New Offer

Siemens to Join Lagardère Venture On Light Railway

Forte Plans Restaurant

ant Spin-Off to

703. Water said, the value of its bid would be a share.

The brewer earned £154.5 million (\$237 million) in the six months to

Welsh Water to Buy Electrical Firm

its restaurants company that London Stock

ing its two
te said. Jeronimo Martins, a Portuguese retailer. (Reuters, AFP, AFX, Bloomberg)

Hot Summer Lifts Profit For British Brewer

the Gold Lager. (AFA, AP)

Forte Plans Restaurant Spin-Off to Counter Bid

will be floated on the London Stock

main businesses," Mr. Forte said.

(Reuters, AFP, APX, Bloomberg)

NAL FUTURES

Ann	High	Low	Close	Chgs	Opt	Ann	High	Low	Close	Chgs	Op
Jan	98.14	98.44	98.59	+0.31	127.215	Industrials					
Est. index	98.14	98.44	98.59	127.215	144	COTTON (NCTN)					
Jan	22.90	22.90	22.90	0.00	144	Dec	96.50	96.50	97.40	+0.82	1.81
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS (LIPFFE)						Jan	97.00	97.00	98.00	+0.47	0.25
11/20 annuities, 5% of 100 cc						Mar	97.00	97.00	98.50	+0.47	0.25
Dec	92.50	92.50	92.50	0.00	35.257	Jul	96.00	96.00	98.50	+0.47	0.25
Est. index	92.50	92.50	92.50	0.00	35.257	Nov	96.00	96.00	98.50	+0.47	0.25
10-year annuities, 5% of 100 cc						Dec	96.00	96.00	98.50	+0.47	0.25
Jan	92.50	92.50	92.50	0.00	35.257	Jan	96.00	96.00	98.50	+0.47	0.25
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Jan	92.50	92.50	92.50	0.00	35.257	Jan	96.00	96.00	98.50	+0.47	0.25
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ASIA/PACIFIC

Consumer Spending Lifts Japan's 2d-Quarter Growth But Economy Is Still Mired in a Slump

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Consumer spending helped the economy post greater-than-expected growth in the fiscal second quarter, the government said Monday, but the country continues to struggle to emerge from a four-year slump.

Gross domestic product grew 0.2 percent in the three months ended Sept. 30, compared with the previous quarter, the government said. Economists had forecast that GDP would decline 0.1 percent. On an annualized basis, Japan's economy expanded 0.6 percent in the quarter.

GDP is the total value of a nation's output produced within its borders.

Nearly offsetting its gains, however, were declining investment in housing, weak corporate investment in equipment and the strong yen's drag on exports, the Economic Planning Agency said.

"The problem is not that the economy is stagnant; it's that most of the chief components of GDP are offsetting each other," said Chris Calderwood, chief economist at BZW Securities in Tokyo. "We're still in a roughly zero to 1 percent growth environment."

The government has conceded that its 2.8 percent growth target for the year ending March 31 is unachievable, said Makoto Kobayashi, vice minister of the agency. He said Japan would probably manage about 1 percent growth, with higher growth in the following year probable.

For the half-year, Japan's economy expanded 0.4 percent, the same average growth rate it had from 1992 to 1994.

Japan's stock and bond markets had closed for the day when the data were released.

Consumption, which accounted for 60.1 percent of growth in the second quarter, rose 1.2 percent from the previous quarter. Officials said sales of automobiles and clothing had helped the expansion.

"We're not sure that consumption will accelerate, because unemployment remains a concern," Mr. Kobayashi said. Japan's jobless rate has been stuck at a record high of 3.2 percent for five months as companies have reduced bloated payrolls.

Public investment in projects such as roads, bridges and sewers rose 5.7 percent in the second quarter. The rise reflected government stimulus packages enacted over the last three years.

The government has pumped a total of 66 trillion yen (\$647 billion) into the economy since 1992. While that money has not sparked a recovery yet, it has kept Japan's economy from shrinking, economists say.

Corporate capital investment fell 1.9 percent from the previous quarter, while housing investment, a bright spot in 1993 and 1994, fell 3.7 percent.

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Chinese Farmers Bear the Brunt of Agriculture Policy

Bloomberg Business News

LONGYAO, China — The harvest is over, and Lu Xindong squashes rotting cabbage leaves underfoot on one of his tiny plots.

It will be another big grain harvest this year in China, but Mr. Lu and other farmers say they will see little profit from it. High prices for fertilizer and pesticide and a government policy that makes them plant less profitable cotton mean Mr. Lu will not turn a profit this year. Instead he will have to pay a fine.

"Agriculture will stay where it is for another 50 years," he says.

Beijing is caught between the need to supply cheap cotton to keep 10 million people employed in state-owned cotton mills and keeping the farmers happy.

At stake is nothing less than China's ability to feed itself cheaply, as well as social stability as the income gap between city people and farmers widens, and stemming the flood of farmers streaming into the cities in search of better lives.

The bleak prospects for the farmers of Longyao, a Hubei Province village of 5,000 people 300 miles (480 kilometers) southwest of Beijing, contrast with government announcements that farmers' income grew faster than city people's this year.

After the grain harvest fell across China last year, the government promised to lend one-third more than last year for agriculture. That is \$2.5 billion for irrigation projects and for pesticide and fertilizer factories to upgrade and operate more cheaply.

Fertilizer prices are up this year from \$2.40 to \$3.60

for 50 kilograms," Mr. Lu said, a 50 percent increase, while pesticide costs are up only 20 percent.

Mr. Lu's tolling produced only 2.5 metric tons of corn and wheat from the acre and a half allotted to his family because he had to plant part of the land in cotton. The nine people who live in his brick house ate all that grain.

Mr. Lu, 49, lives with his mother, mother-in-law, wife, two grown children, his son's wife and their two children. Even if he had grain left to sell, it is unlikely he could get a good price for it.

Last year, China's grain crop, the second-biggest on record, fell 2.5 percent from the year before because of floods and droughts. That sent inflation soaring 24 percent last year, as about half the consumer price index tracks the price of food.

Determined to trim inflation this year, the government has stepped up efforts to hold down grain prices, said Han Jun, an associate professor of the Institute of Rural Development.

In a study on China's economy for Salomon Brothers Inc., Mr. Han says Beijing demands state-owned food retailers and wholesalers buy as much as 80 percent of farmers' output at low prices set by the government. That has squashed many of the free markets that the government was allowing to start up.

"The difference between official and market prices ranges from 40 percent to 100 percent, especially for corn and paddy rice," Mr. Han said. "Such a big gap between official and market prices implies that farmers are actually paying a hidden tax."

Fairfax Rises on Bid Talk

Packer Rumors Buoy Publisher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Shares in the newspaper publisher John Fairfax Holdings Ltd. rose Monday on speculation that the company's second biggest shareholder, financier Kerry Packer, is positioning himself to make a bid for the company, investors said.

Fairfax closed 15 cents higher, at 2.85 Australian dollars (\$2.11).

"Packer would love to own Fairfax," said Jeff Harrison, an analyst at Armstrong Jones Investment Management.

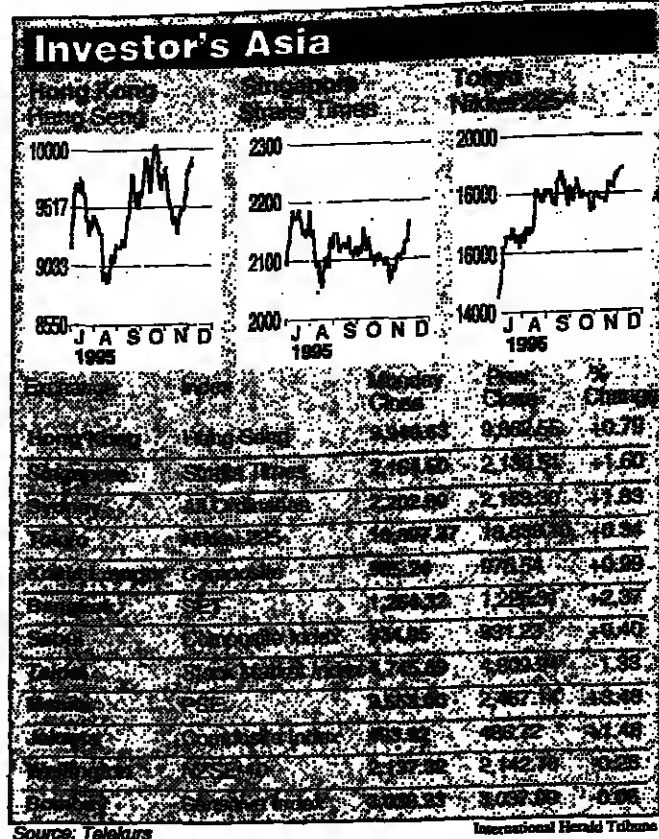
"The only thing that's stopping him at the moment are the rules."

Cross-media ownership laws currently prevent Mr. Packer from owning more than his current stake of about 17 percent in Fairfax as long as he controls Nine Network Australia, a commercial television network that broadcasts to cities where Fairfax owns newspapers.

It was talk that Mr. Packer had found a way around those laws that fueled the rise in Fairfax shares Monday, investors said.

A set of agreements between Mr. Packer and Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. in recent weeks has led to speculation that Mr. Packer may eventually sell some of his TV assets to News Corp., enabling Mr. Packer to make a bid for Fairfax.

Shares in Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd., which is controlled by Mr. Packer, closed 25 cents higher at 5.00. Fairfax's biggest shareholder is the Canadian media executive Conrad Black, who owns 25 percent. Mr. Black wants to own more but cannot because he is restricted by foreign media ownership laws. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Very briefly:

- Singapore Telecommunications Ltd. plans to cut international direct-dial telephone rates by as much as 11 percent to Austria, Denmark, Greece, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa and United Arab Emirates.
- Armstrong Industrial Corp. received seven times as many applications as needed to sell about 40 million shares to the public in its initial offering. The maker of foam and rubber products aims to raise 9.8 million Singapore dollars (\$6.9 million).
- Japan's gross domestic product is likely to post only 1 percent growth in the year to March 1996, compared with the government's target of 2.8 percent, the director of the Economic Planning Agency said.
- Sanyo Electric Co. plans to invest about 2 billion yen (\$196 million) in its Sanyo Semiconductor (Thailand) Co. subsidiary by the end of next year to increase production of bipolar large-scale integrated circuits and transistors.
- Asian shipowners urged governments in pirate-prone areas to step up patrolling to stem piracy in the South China Sea.
- Hopewell Holdings Co. and Kowloon Motor Bus Co. plan to provide bus services on the highway that Hopewell built between Guangzhou and Shenzhen starting in 1996.
- Automobiles Peugeot SA and its Indian partner, Premier Automobiles Ltd., plan to raise \$74.5 million through an issue of shares in their joint venture to fund expansion.
- British Petroleum Co. will invest \$200 million in China in a joint venture with Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works and Chongqing Investment & Construction Co. to produce acetic acids. (Reuters, Bloomberg, APX, AP)

Tokyo Stocks Hit 10-Month High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Stock prices climbed to a 10-month high Monday amid optimism that government measures and lower interest rates could steer Japan's financial system out of its crisis.

"We can expect the government to give its solution to our financial troubles this month," said Shigemasa Nonaka, who manages 600 billion yen (\$5.8 billion) as managing director of Sakura Asset Management.

"It's just the beginning, but it will keep the bad debt problem from haunting the market."

The Nikkei Stock Index rose as high as 19,062.18 before falling back to close at 18,897.37, a gain of 64.27 points, or 0.34 percent, its highest close since Jan. 19.

Gainers led declines by 675 to 372, with 161 stocks unchanged. Trading was moderately active, with turnover estimated at 360 million

shares valued at about 333.6 billion yen.

Spurred by advances in banking, brokerage and insurance issues, the Topix index rose 5.06 points, or 0.34 percent, to 1,502.71.

Banking shares rose 0.93 percent amid hopes that lower interest rates would help lift profits at Japanese banks. Sumitomo Bank Ltd. rose 40 yen, to 2,060; Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. rose 30, to 1,940; Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. rose 30, to 2,300; and Sakura Bank Ltd. rose 20, to 1,150.

Traders said banks also had been spurred by hopes for new financial reforms. They said the government was expected to unveil a plan this month outlining further measures for dealing with Japan's ailing housing-loan companies.

Real estate shares, which rose 1.50 percent, were also lifted by hopes that government help for ailing lenders would help the property market. (Bloomberg, APX)

Bombay Exchange Refuses to Let Reliance Delist

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — The stock exchange rejected an effort Monday by India's largest private company, Reliance Industries Ltd., to remove its stock from the exchange.

The exchange's board instead urged the company to reconsider its request.

Reliance, the most heavily weighted stock on the Bombay index, told the exchange last week that it wanted to delist its listing.

The exchange suspended Reliance shares from trading for three days last month, saying the textile and petrochemical company had wrongly reissued 40,000 shares. Reliance denies any wrongdoing.

A group of top Indian stockbrokers asked Reliance to reconsider its request, a

company spokesman said. The brokers fear that the removal of Reliance, which accounts for 11 percent of the Bombay stock index, would render the index meaningless and hurt business.

The brokers also planned to ask the exchange's directors to reach a compromise with Reliance. The Economic Times newspaper said a "face-saving formula" was "being worked out."

The Reliance spokesman would not comment on the report.

Bombay's rules say a decision to remove a stock is entirely up to the exchange. But government guidelines suggest that a company with a second listing on a regional exchange can win removal from the index.

Reliance recently joined the National Stock Exchange, which covers hundreds of brokers in several Indian cities, and the bulk of trading in Reliance has already shifted to that exchange.

Reliance said the national exchange would serve as its regional exchange — the one nearest to a listed company's head office. But some brokers contest Reliance's assertion that the National is the relevant regional exchange.

A delisting would make no difference to overseas investors, as they would be able to buy or sell on the National Stock Exchange, said Navinder Sahni, a consultant with Martin Partners.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

BEER: Foster's Corporate Diet

Continued from Page 15

has increased by just over 4 percent, apparently because investors have been impressed with the company's consolidation and anticipate a return to the expansion trail.

But Raewyn Ellis-Doff, an analyst at Macquarie Equities Ltd. in Sydney, said that to push the share price up substantially, the company needed to "make a decent acquisition with good growth prospects that investors find attractive."

Mr. Kunkel said that Foster's regarded Asia as "a major future area of economic expansion and consequently the area of main potential beer consumption growth."

But he warned that while the group's initial strategy for gaining a foothold in the region was in place, "it should be recognized that such development is long term in nature."

The China brewing venture

would probably not be profitable until "the turn of the century," he added.

Broken Hill Pty. is Foster's main shareholder, with a 37 percent stake. Asahi Breweries Ltd. of Japan is second, with a 17 percent stake.

SAUDI ARABIA

NEW CHALLENGES, FRESH APPROACHES

Saudi Arabia is at a turning point in its development.

Just as it seemed as though the kingdom was getting back on its economic feet and once again commanding international confidence after announcing a \$6 billion deal to buy new U.S.-made passenger jets, a bomb destroyed a U.S. military training facility in Riyadh, killing a number of personnel, including several Americans. The effects of last month's blast, which caught the security forces completely off-guard, reverberated beyond the Kingdom and the Gulf.

It has finally raised doubts about the mid-term internal stability of the country in the minds of international observers, as radical movements both at home and abroad now openly question the government's policies.

This year has seen major changes in Saudi Arabia, which is probably about to face one of the most critical periods in its socioeconomic development since the modern state was created in 1932 by King Ibn Saud. The situation has been exacerbated ever since the end of Desert Storm in 1991, when Saudi Arabia allowed the stationing of U.S. and other coalition troops on its soil and

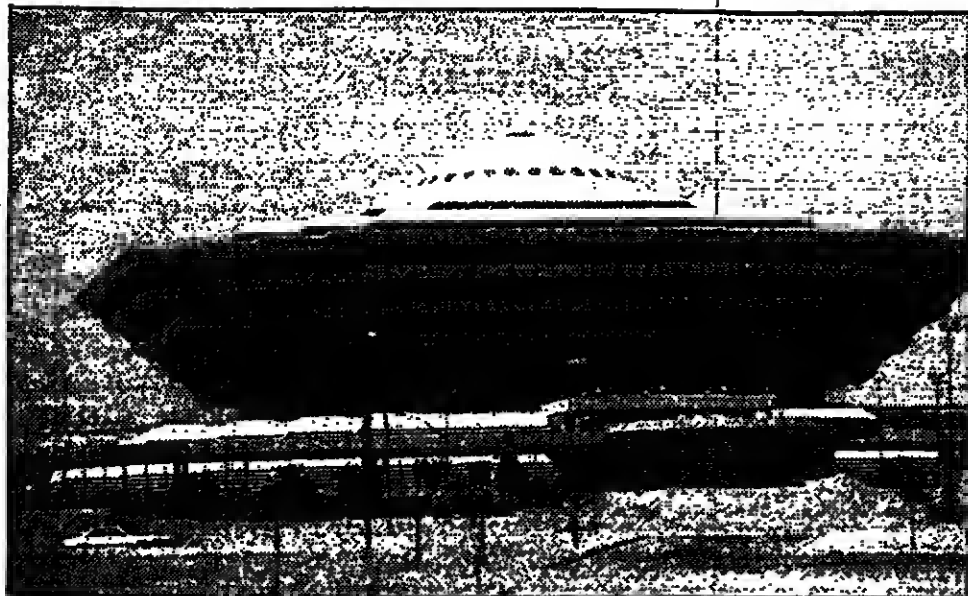
raised a war chest of more than \$55 billion to help free Kuwait from the Iraqis.

Oil and jobs

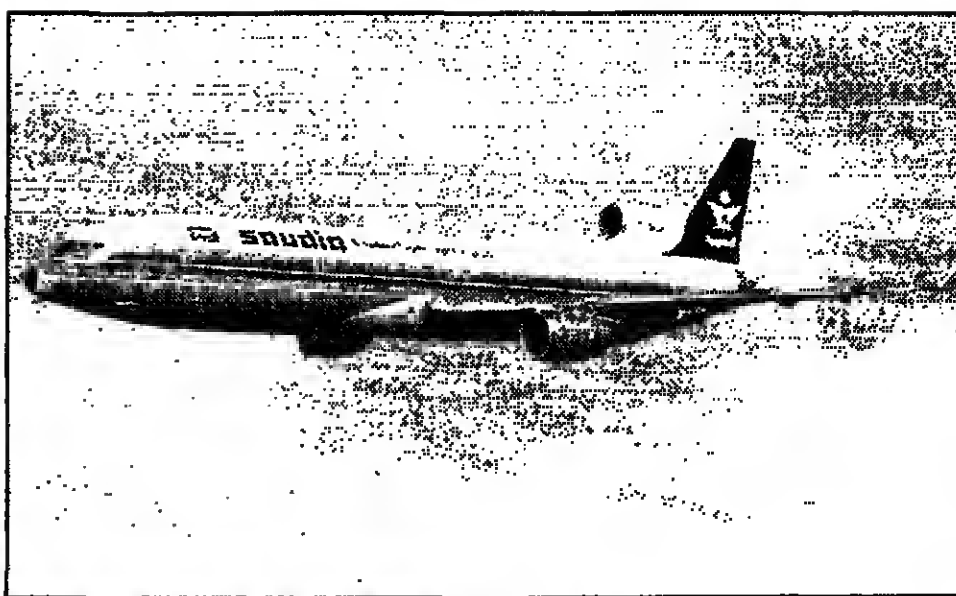
Although the kingdom has 25 percent of the world's oil resources and pumps an average of 8.3 million barrels of oil a day, lower world oil prices have made a dent in its annual revenues of approximately \$38 billion. A rapidly growing population, now said to be more than 17 million and expected to reach 20 million by the end of the decade, is causing severe problems on the employment front.

While immense efforts have been made to diversify the economy away from oil, employment has become a major issue, with a need to create at least 200,000 new jobs each year. Government subsidies to farmers and others are being reduced, there have been swinging increases in the costs of utility services and there is once again discussion about introducing new forms of indirect taxation. This has created severe tensions among the populace.

There are encouraging signs, however, that the government is trying to come to



The spaceship-style Ministry of the Interior building (above) — only slightly more futuristic than one of Saudia's wide-bodied jets. Sixty-one new planes are now on order.



grips with some of the problems. There has been an unprecedented cabinet reshuffle, a big shake-up in the civil service (it employs 3 million) and indications of more favorable economic progress in spite of lower per capita income (now about \$7,000) as well as a substantial rise in domestic debt to more than \$100 billion, according to the Washington-based Petroleum Finance Co. Hamad Saud Al-Sayari, governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), assured businessmen in an October address that the economy was healthy in spite of reports of a budget deficit, and there was little or no foreign debt. "Saudi Arabia... is still a substantial net creditor to the world," added the governor. Earlier this year, a \$4.5 billion sovereign loan to help pay Desert Storm costs was repaid.

Conditions for growth
Osama bin Jaafar bin Ibrahim Faqih, the newly appointed minister of com-

merce, has stated that the government will tackle budgetary issues, boost economic stability and create conditions for sustainable growth. He added: "The economy is looking up, the rial is stable, export earnings are rising and the trade-balance surplus is increasing."

On the down side, oil prices have leveled off at an average of well below \$20 a barrel, dashing hopes of any windfall oil revenues. Defense expenditures continue, in spite of some budget cuts, to top the \$100 billion mark over the last five years.

In the summer cabinet reshuffle, several familiar figures among the old guard, like Hisham M. Nazer, minister for petroleum and mineral resources, were swept aside. They have been replaced by a younger team of Western-educated technocrats who may have the drive and determination to roll back the carpet of bureaucracy, end interministerial wrangling and get on with the task of nudging the

kingdom forward into the 21st century.

New faces

King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud said of the ministerial upheaval: "The outgoing ministers performed their tasks so well and for such a long time that one thought they would be very hard to replace. But fortunately the kingdom is full of remarkably accomplished and trustworthy individuals."

One of them is Ali Naimi, the first Saudi-born president of Aramco, who replaced Hisham Nazer and Abdul-Aziz bin Abdullah Al-Khoweier, who took over as minister of finance and the national economy following the resignation after only a few weeks of Solaiman Abdel Aziz Al-Solaim. Twenty members of the new cabinet have Ph.D.s, and are an average of 10 years younger than the outgoing "old guard." Times are clearly changing in the kingdom.

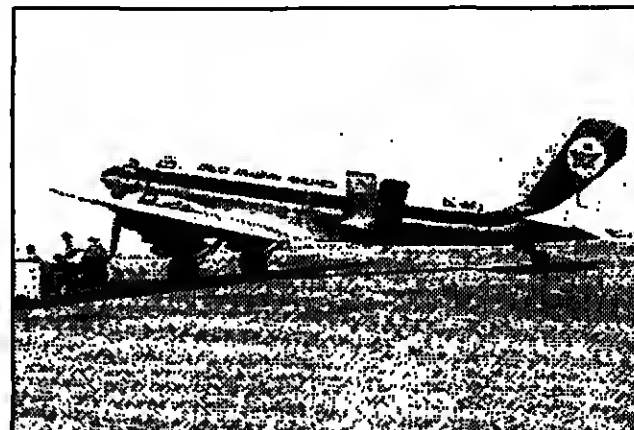
Lee Voysey

THE RISE OF SAUDIA: NOW SERVING 50 COUNTRIES

Franklin Roosevelt gave King Saud an airplane and started an international airline.

Fifty years ago, King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia, was given a single Douglas DC-3 aircraft, which was to be the start of the kingdom's national airline, Saudia. The Dakota was a gift from President Franklin Roosevelt. Today, the airline has more than 100 jets and has just finalized a \$6 billion contract to buy 61 new planes from Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. It is one of the biggest single orders in the history of aviation.

Saudia, one of the largest airlines in the world, serves more than 50 countries and carries around 12 million passengers a year. In recent years the company, which has moved into its new



Birth of an airline, 1945 — the first Dakota.

headquarters in Jeddah, has had both operational and economic difficulties.

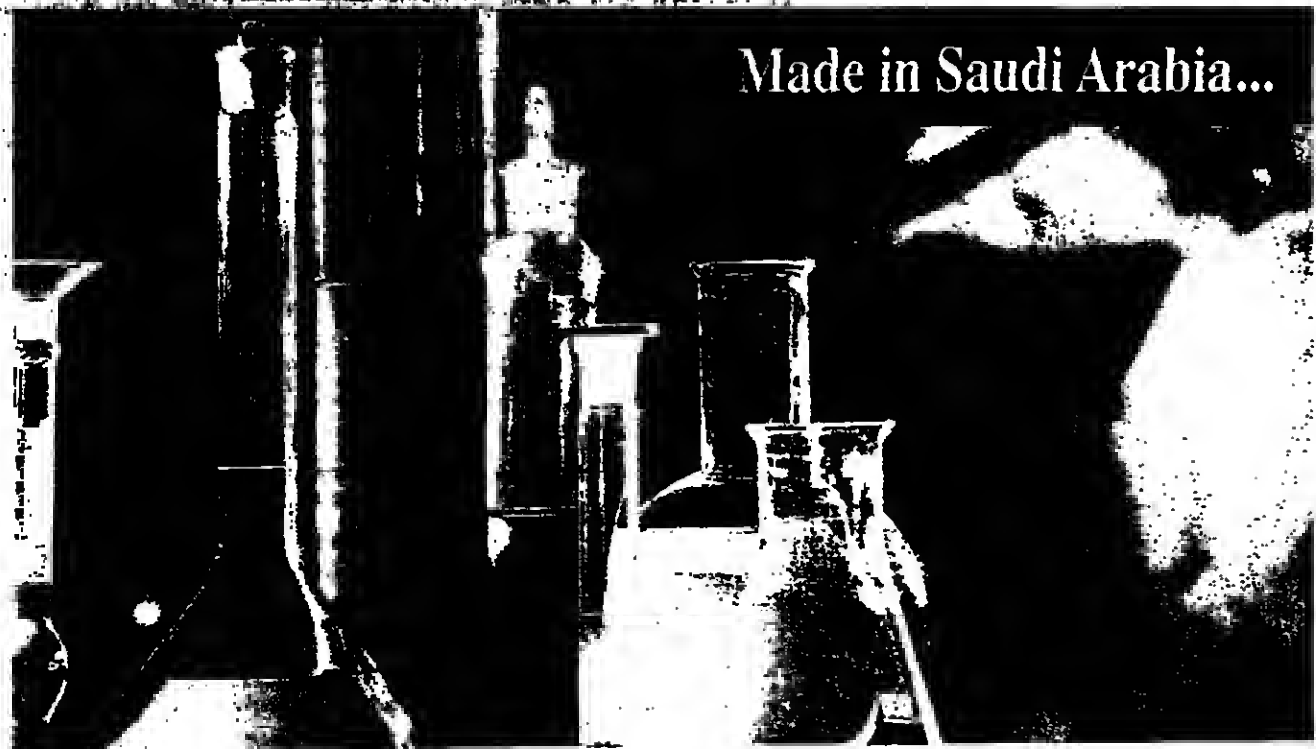
Last year, Khaled A. Ben-Bakr was appointed as the new director-general with

the task of reshaping the company for its jubilee year. He is credited with having helped push through the deal

Continued on page 20

"SAUDI ARABIA" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. Writers: Lee Voysey and Pamela Ann Smith are writers based in Britain, specializing in Middle Eastern issues. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mulder.

Made in Saudi Arabia...



In 1991 the Zamil Group exported to over 20 countries. Four years later, that number has more than doubled to 43 countries worldwide. Zamil Air-Conditioning, Zamil Steel and Zamil Plastics are just three of the Groups leading export companies.



Zamil Air Conditioners, which celebrates its 20th anniversary this year, has transformed itself from a maker of air conditioners to an autonomous, highly motivated, fully equipped manufacturing company. Zamil Plastics has, in less than 15 years, grown into a market leader in the manufacture of plastics for the world market while Zamil Steel has matured from a regional manufacturer to a global, customer-driven organisation marketing pre-engineered steel buildings worldwide.

Employing 10,000 people in many countries, the Group's aim is to provide a wide range of industrial, commercial and consumer products and to achieve excellence and efficiency in all areas in order to strengthen further its position in both local and international markets.



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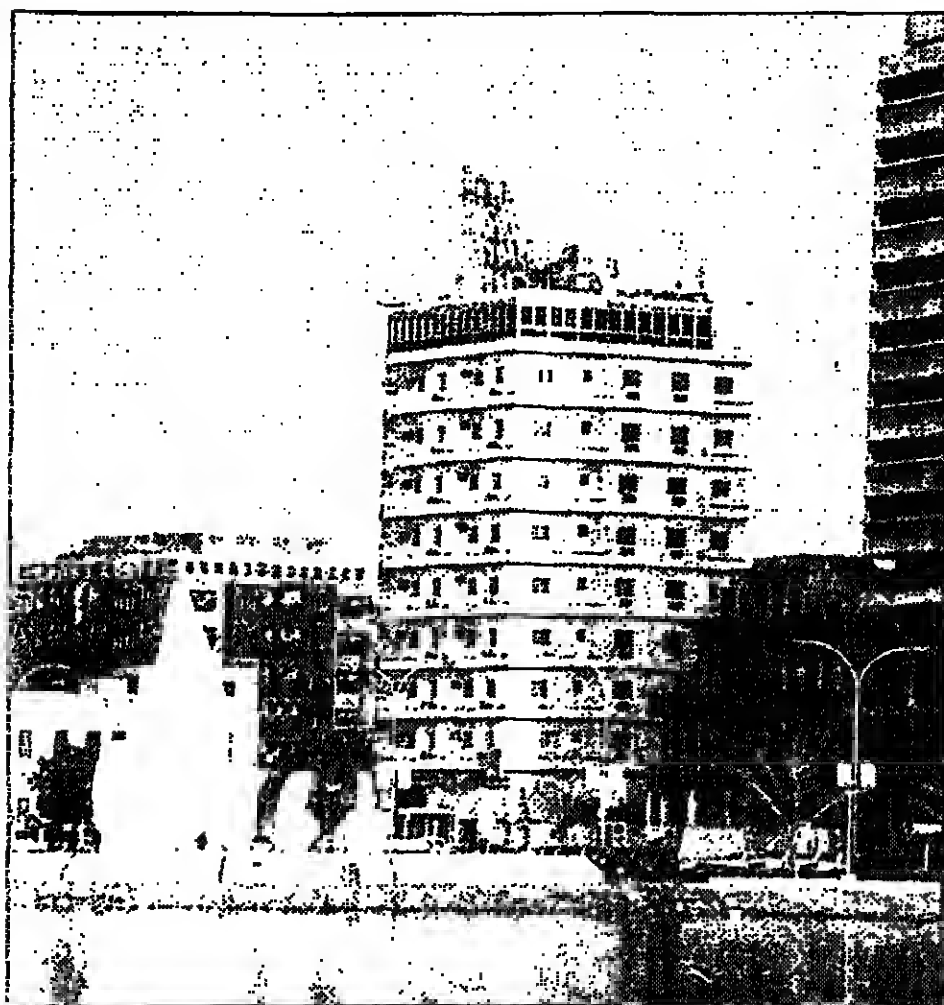
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S A U D I A R A B I A



On the waterfront in Jeddah: both business and the financial sector are diversifying.

BANKING: HIGHER PROFITS AND WIDER SCOPE

With Saudi Arabia's financial health improving, its banks are encountering new opportunities, particularly in the private sector.

Results for the first three quarters of this year, ending in September, show that the sector continues to expand, with profits generally showing increases above, or even well above, the norms elsewhere. The combined assets of the kingdom's 11 joint stock banks reached 266.4 billion riyals (\$71 billion) at the end of the period, just under 5 percent higher than the 253.8 billion riyals recorded at the end of September 1994. Together with those of the privately owned National Commercial Bank (NCB), which does not report interim results, the total assets of the sector could reach the equivalent of \$90 billion or more by the end of this year.

Strong gains

Although the sector has traditionally been led by institutions like the Saudi American Bank, Al-Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation and Riyad Bank as well as NCB, both the Saudi Investment Bank (SIB) and the Saudi Cairo Bank (SCB) made especially strong gains this year. SIB reported that its total assets amounted to 7.8 billion riyals at the end of the third quarter, a rise of 25.8 percent in the preceding year. SCB's increased by 24.3 percent to 20.5 billion riyals.

Profits were also up, with both Al-Rajhi, which acts as an Islamic banking institution, and Riyad Bank showing particularly impressive performances. Al-Rajhi's

net earnings rose to 802.6 million riyals at the end of September, compared with 656.4 riyals a year earlier. This represented a rise of 22.3 percent, just ahead of Riyad Bank, where profits increased 22.2 percent to reach 683 million riyals, compared with 559 million riyals at the end of September 1994.

In contrast, two both Saudi American Bank (Samba) and the Arab National Bank (ANB) showed declining earnings for the period, with Samba down by 2.9 percent and ANB by 4.7 percent. Both, however, remain among the best-performing banks in the kingdom in terms of return on equity (ROE) and return on assets (ROA). The latest comparable figures available show that in 1994 Samba recorded a remarkable ROE of 27.91 percent and an equally healthy ROA of 2.33 percent. For ANB, the respective figures were 16.1 percent and 1.32 percent. Both are well above the levels reported by many larger banks in the world's major money centers.

Fruits of development

While the past few years have seen the sector profit from providing funds to the Saudi government in the form of development bonds and from a rapid growth in loans to customers, these activities have lost some of their luster. Government borrowing to finance its deficits is straining bank bal-

ance sheets already loaded with such paper, as are rising international interest rates.

Instead, analysts say that future opportunities are likely to come from providing loans to the private sector for new manufacturing ventures and infrastructural projects such as power and water, as well as from the capital markets. Lending to private industry, they note, will need to increase as government subsidies are lowered, as well as to overcome short-term cash-flow problems caused by late government payments. In addition, the growth of new small and medium-sized enterprises, many of which are already expanding their exports to the region, is opening up new opportunities for a vari-

ety of corporate banking activities.

The provision of project finance for infrastructure is also expected to increase substantially as the government looks for other ways to reduce its expenditure. With demand for both electricity and desalinated water rising rapidly, analysts say the government could be looking for finance to build projects in these areas worth some \$10 billion by the end of the century. While progress has been slow so far, the banks are anticipating a greater role for the private sector in the construction, financing and operation of these projects.

Moves toward privatization should also contribute to a rise in the local stock

market and in capital market activity in general. "Banks should take advantage of the intended privatization program to grow their markets and introduce more creative financing," maintains Saud Saleh al-Saleh, general manager of SIB. "They shouldn't be followers but originators in developing the capital market, providing a vehicle for the growth of the private sector."

As many bankers in the kingdom are aware, these opportunities also bring new challenges. Foremost among these is the need for sophisticated management capable of assessing risk and of operating in a highly competitive environment, both regionally and globally.

Pamela Ann Smith

STOCK MARKET: THIRSTY FOR SHARES

The Saudi stock market continues to attract substantial investment, although those outside the kingdom are still awaiting confirmation that both privatization and an opening to foreign involvement is going ahead. Reforms to improve trading procedures are also being considered as part of an effort to make the exchange more attractive to both individual and institutional investors.

A shortage of liquidity in the market,

however, has held back growth, analysts say, with the result that some observers do not expect the current performance to improve further until more shares become available. This in turn is fueling pressure on the government to move ahead quickly with its promised program of privatization.

According to a recent study carried out by the Chamber of Commerce & Industry in the Eastern Province, the government holds almost 280 million shares, representing just under 42 percent of the total number of listed equities. In terms of value, the state's holdings amount to 44 percent of the total shares available for trading.

As the Chamber notes, "These figures reflect the profound impact the government privatization move is bound to have on the share market."

F.A.S.

COMPANY UPDATES

• **AMCO:** New factory. Health care, medical products and pharmaceuticals are big business in Saudi Arabia, which is one of the largest consumers of these items in the Middle East. The local market is estimated to be worth between \$1 billion and \$2 billion annually. Several new manufacturing plants are under construction in the kingdom. Taylor Woodrow International of Britain is building a \$26 million factory for the Al-Haya Medical Co., part of the AMCO group in Riyadh. One of the main partners is the Aggad Investment Company.

Khalid W. Kayyali, deputy managing director of Al-Haya, says the plant is being constructed at the Second Industrial City, and will include a processing and bottling line and a warehouse. The total area of the site is 15,000 square meters. Production is expected to begin by June of next year. The factory will be operated by

Medical and Cosmetics Products, part of the AMCO group, and hopes to be manufacturing about 120 different pharmaceutical products. These will include ointments, suppositories, syrups, creams, ointments, gels and gelatin and possibly antibiotics.

• **NSCSA:** Customized shipping. The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia, which was established in 1979, is now one of the largest fleet operators in the world, with ships ranging from roll-on-roll-off container vessels to special product carriers.

It is also a major shareholder in several associated companies. One of them, National Chemical Carriers (NCC), founded in 1990, operates 11 chemical tankers with a total of 270,000 deadweight tonnage. Nine are operated under a pool agreement with the Norwegian company Storli, making it the second-largest petro-

chemical carrier in the world. NCC is now increasing its fleet of new chemical carriers.

Since December last year, two tankers have already been launched, and a third is due for delivery next year. This will bring the total number of NCC's tankers to 14, which increases the total deadweight tonnage to 380,000 tons.

NSCSA is also having five VLCCs (very large crude carriers) built in Japan by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. These will have a number of special safety features, including a double-skin hull around the fuel tank structure. Each ship will be able to carry 2.1 million barrels of crude oil — four vessels could carry the whole of one day's oil production in the kingdom.

• **A.H. Al-Zamil Group:** A Family Affair. "Strength through diversity" has been the key to the growth of the A.H. Al-Zamil Group, one of the

kingdom's leading industrial and commercial groups. It was founded in the 1930s by Abdullah Hamad Al-Zamil, and today 10 of his sons are directors of the group, which employs more than 10,000.

Al-Zamil's main activities range from manufacturing air-conditioners to food processing, plastics, steel fabrication, stained glass production and travel services. Through many international affiliate organizations it is also involved in banking, industrial investment, petrochemicals, paint, vegetable oil production, fencing systems and packaging.

With the development of industrialization during the 1970s, the company has grown rapidly, and there has been a surge of further activity since 1991. At that time, the Al-Zamil group exported to more than 20 countries; now the number has risen to 43 countries worldwide.

L.V.

THE RISE OF SAUDIA

Continued from page 19

for the purchase of the new aircraft, which was finalized last month by Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, the Saudi defense and aviation minister.

New equipment

U.S. President Bill Clinton was presented with a copy of the contract order for 61 planes. These include five 747s and 23 777s from Boeing, and 29 MD-90s and four MD-11 freight carriers from McDonnell Douglas. The engines will be supplied by Pratt and Whitney in Connecticut and General Electric in Ohio. Delivery of the aircraft will start in 1997 and continue through 2002.

Aviation has played a key role in the development of the kingdom, which until a generation ago had few roads, leaving much of the country geographically isolated. Back in 1933, the Arabian Oil Company, the forerunner of today's Saudi Aramco, brought a small Fairchild 71 into the kingdom to use for survey work. King Saud immediately realized how useful a plane could be in establishing communications, but World War II intervened.

First international flight

In 1945, following the gift of the first Dakota, two more were acquired; the following year the Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation was established. In October 1946, the first official international flight — to Palestine — took place. Since then, the company has gone from strength to strength.

Today, Saudia is a multi-

national force employing a total of about 24,000 people around the world. In addition to its international ser-



Saudia's director-general, Khalid A. Bin-Bakr.

vices, it operates a very extensive domestic network covering about 24 destinations throughout the kingdom.

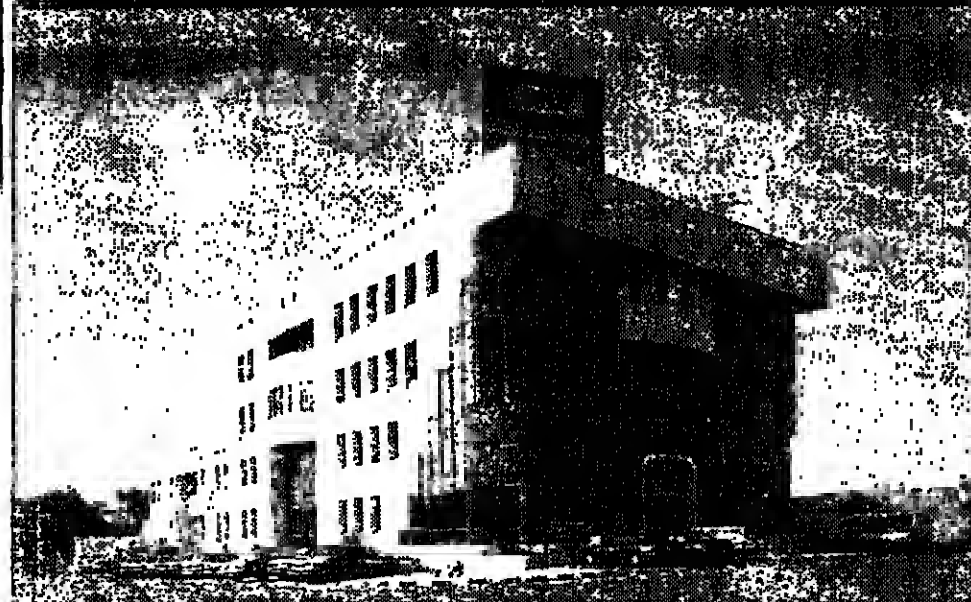
Some of the airports in Saudi Arabia are among the finest in the world, having been designed to serve rapidly growing international traffic. Much of the credit for their design and construction goes to U.S. Bechtel and its local partner, the Olayan Corporation, which played an important role in developing the kingdom's infrastructure as well as its oil industry.

The airports at Riyadh, the capital, and Jeddah are centers of excellence in the aviation world. A third major airport has recently been completed at Dhahran in the Eastern Province. Special terminals have also been built at the international airports in order to accommodate the millions of pilgrims who visit the kingdom each year.

L.V.

AMCO

AL-HAYA MEDICAL COMPANY



AMCO has a 28 year history of excellence in the distribution of Pharmaceuticals and Toiletries throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

EXPANDING FOR THE FUTURE

AMCO having played an important role in the industrialisation of the Pharmaceuticals industry are now looking ahead and planning to open a major manufacturing facility in Riyadh in 1997 for the production of Pharmaceuticals and Toiletries.

YOUR PARTNERS FOR THE FUTURE

AMCO

AL-HAYA MEDICAL COMPANY

P.O. Box 442, Riyadh 11411, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Tel: 011 966 1 465 5075. Fax: 011 966 1 465 2354

MCPC

MEDICAL & COSMETIC PRODUCTS COMPANY

"MCPC is a limited Saudi partnership with major shareholders being Al-Haya Medical Company and The Aggad Investment Company.

The planned start of production operation of the new extensive factory is in February 1997 and will produce more than 100 pharmaceutical products, in all pharmaceutical forms, with the exception of injectables.

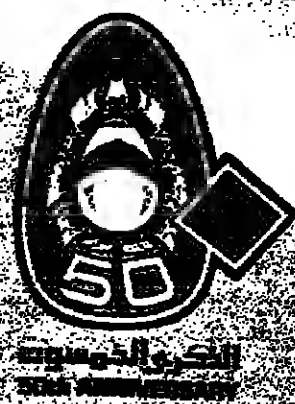
A number of leading pharmaceutical companies have already signed or are negotiating contracts to assist in the production of their leading brands.

The factory is being built according to the highest standards in accordance with GMP rules and FDS requirements."

"A COMMITMENT TO QUALITY HEALTHCARE"

الشركة الوطنية السعودية للنقل البحري
THE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY OF SAUDI ARABIA

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Fifty years of excellence and progress



Saudia has come a long way since it acquired its first aircraft, a DC-3, fifty years ago.

Today, with a fleet that has grown to 106 aircraft and a network of more than 70 destinations, Saudia is one of the world's leading airlines, carrying over 12 million passengers and 210 million kilograms of cargo each year.

Throughout its fifty years, Saudia has played an important role in the development of Saudi Arabia, connecting its various cities and providing business links with the outside world.

As it flies into the next century, it

is determined to further enhance its services by upgrading its fleet, keeping up with the latest technological trends and maintaining its exemplary record of friendly and efficient in-flight services, award-winning cuisine and outstanding on-time performance.

A fitting goal as it celebrates fifty years of being Proud to serve You.

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Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market
terms of dollar value, updated twice
The Associated Press.

Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

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[illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

[illegible]

1970	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.11	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.29	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.33	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.67	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79	3.80	3.81	3.82	3.83	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.91	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.98	3.99	4.00	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09	4.10	4.11	4.12	4.13	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17	4.18	4.19	4.20	4.21	4.22	4.23	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.27	4.28	4.29	4.30	4.31	4.32	4.33	4.34	4.35	4.36	4.37	4.38	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44	4.45	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.49	4.50	4.51	4.52	4.53	4.54	4.55	4.56	4.57	4.58	4.59	4.60	4.61	4.62	4.63	4.64	4.65	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.69	4.70	4.71	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.75	4.76	4.77	4.78	4.79	4.80	4.81	4.82	4.83	4.84	4.85	4.86	4.87	4.88	4.89	4.90	4.91	4.92	4.93	4.94	4.95	4.96	4.97	4.98	4.99	5.00	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.07	5.08	5.09	5.10	5.11	5.12	5.13	5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17	5.18	5.19	5.20	5.21	5.22	5.23	5.24	5.25	5.26	5.27	5.28	5.29	5.30	5.31	5.32	5.33	5.34	5.35	5.36	5.37	5.38	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.42	5.43	5.44	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.48	5.49	5.50	5.51	5.52	5.53	5.54	5.55	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.59	5.60	5.61	5.62	5.63	5.64	5.65	5.66	5.67	5.68	5.69	5.70	5.71	5.72	5.73	5.74	5.75	5.76	5.77	5.78	5.79	5.80	5.81	5.82	5.83	5.84	5.85	5.86	5.87	5.88	5.89	5.90	5.91	5.92	5.93	5.94	5.95	5.96	5.97	5.98	5.99	6.00	6.01	6.02	6.03	6.04	6.05	6.06	6.07	6.08	6.09	6.10	6.11	6.12	6.13	6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.18	6.19	6.20	6.21	6.22	6.23	6.24	6.25	6.26	6.27	6.28	6.29	6.30	6.31	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.35	6.36	6.37	6.38	6.39	6.40	6.41	6.42	6.43	6.44	6.45	6.46	6.47	6.48	6.49	6.50	6.51	6.52	6.53	6.54	6.55	6.56	6.57	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.61	6.62	6.63	6.64	6.65	6.66	6.67	6.68	6.69	6.70	6.71	6.72	6.73	6.74	6.75	6.76	6.77	6.78	6.79	6.80	6.81	6.82	6.83	6.84	6.85	6.86	6.87	6.88	6.89	6.90	6.91	6.92	6.93	6.94	6.95	6.96	6.97	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.01	7.02	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.06	7.07	7.08	7.09	7.10	7.11	7.12	7.13	7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17	7.18	7.19	7.20	7.21	7.22	7.23	7.24	7.25	7.26	7.27	7.28	7.29	7.30	7.31	7.32	7.33	7.34	7.35	7.36	7.37	7.38	7.39	7.40	7.41	7.42	7.43	7.44	7.45	7.46	7.47	7.48	7.49	7.50	7.51	7.52	7.53	7.54	7.55	7.56	7.57	7.58	7.59	7.60	7.61	7.62	7.63	7.64	7.65	7.66	7.67	7.68	7.69	7.70	7.71	7.72	7.73	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.77	7.78	7.79	7.80	7.81	7.82	7.83	7.84	7.85	7.86	7.87	7.88	7.89	7.90	7.91	7.92	7.93	7.94	7.95	7.96	7.97	7.98	7.99	8.00	8.01	8.02	8.03	8.04	8.05	8.06	8.07	8.08	8.09	8.10	8.11	8.12	8.13	8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17	8.18	8.19	8.20	8.21	8.22	8.23	8.24	8.25	8.26	8.27	8.28	8.29	8.30	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.34	8.35	8.36	8.37	8.38	8.39	8.40	8.41	8.42	8.43	8.44	8.45	8.46	8.47	8.48	8.49	8.50	8.51	8.52	8.53	8.54	8.55	8.56	8.57	8.58	8.59	8.60	8.61	8.62	8.63	8.64	8.65	8.66	8.67	8.68	8.69	8.70	8.71	8.72	8.73	8.74	8.75	8.76	8.77	8.78	8.79	8.80	8.81	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.88	8.89	8.90	8.91	8.92	8.93	8.94	8.95	8.96	8.97	8.98	8.99	9.00	9.01	9.02	9.03	9.04	9.05	9.06	9.07	9.08	9.09	9.10	9.11	9.12	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.18	9.19	9.20	9.21	9.22	9.23	9.24	9.25	9.26	9.27	9.28	9.29	9.30	9.31	9.32	9.33	9.34	9.35	9.36	9.37	9.38	9.39	9.40	9.41	9.42	9.43	9.44	9.45	9.46	9.47	9.48	9.49	9.50	9.51	9.52	9.53	9.54	9.55	9.56	9.57	9.58	9.59	9.60	9.61	9.62	9.63	9.64	9.65	9.66	9.67	9.68	9.69	9.70	9.71	9.72	9.73	9.74	9.75	9.76	9.77	9.78	9.79	9.80	9.81	9.82	9.83	9.84	9.85	9.86	9.87	9.88	9.89	9.90	9.91	9.92	9.93	9.94	9.95	9.96	9.97	9.98	9.99	10.00	10.01	10.02	10.03	10.04	10.05	10.06	10.07	10.08	10.09	10.10	10.11	10.12	10.13	10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17	10.18	10.19	10.20	10.21	10.22	10.23	10.24	10.25	10.26	10.27	10.28	10.29	10.30	10.31	10.32	10.33	10.34	10.35	10.36	10.37	10.38	10.39	10.40	10.41	10.42	10.43	10.44	10.45	10.46	10.47	10.48	10.49	10.50	10.51	10.52	10.53	10.54	10.55	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.60	10.61	10.62	10.63	10.64	10.65	10.66	10.67	10.68	10.69	10.70	10.71	10.72	10.73	10.74	10.75	10.76	10.77	10.78	10.79	10.80	10.81	10.82	10.83	10.84	10.85	10.86	10.87	10.88	10.89	10.90	10.91	10.92	10.93	10.94	10.95	10.96	10.97	10.98	10.99	11.00	11.01	11.02	11.03	11.04	11.05	11.06	11.07	11.08	11.09	11.10	11.11	11.12	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17	11.18	11.19	11.20	11.21	11.22	11.23	11.24	11.25	11.26	11.27	11.28	11.29	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.33	11.34	11.35	11.36	11.37	11.38	11.39	11.40	11.41	11.42	11.43	11.44	11.45	11.46	11.47	11.48	11.49	11.50	11.51	11.52	11.53	11.54	11.55	11.56	11.57	11.58	11.59	11.60	11.61	11.62	11.63	11.64	11.65	11.66	11.67	11.68	11.69	11.70	11.71	11.72	11.73	11.74	11.75	11.76	11.77	11.78	11.79	11.80	11.81	11.82	11.83	11.84	11.85	11.86	11.87	11.88	11.89	11.90	11.91	11.92	11.93	11.94	11.95	11.96	11.97	11.98	11.99	12.00	12.01	12.02	12.03	12.04	12.05	12.06	12.07	12.08	12.09	12.10	12.11	12.12	12.13	12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17	12.18	12.19	12.20	12.21	12.22	12.23	12.24	12.25	12.26	12.27	12.28	12.29	12.30	12.31	12.32	12.33	12.34	12.35	12.36	12.37	12.38	12.39	12.40	12.41	12.42	12.43	12.44	12.45	12.46	12.47	12.48	12.49	12.50	12.51	12.52	12.53	12.54	12.55	12.56	12.57	12.58	12.59	12.60	12.61	12.62	12.63	12.64	12.65	12.66	12.67	12.68	12.69	12.70	12.71	12.72	12.73	12.74	12.75	12.76	12.77	12.78	12.79	12.80	12.81	12.82	12.83	12.84	12.85	12.86	12.87	12.88	12.89	12.90	12.91	12.92	12.93	12.94	12.95	12.96	12.97	12.98	12.99	13.00	13.01	13.02	13.03	13.04	13.05	13.06	13.07	13.08	13.09	13.10	13.11	13.12	13.13	13.14	13.15	13.16	13.17	13.18	13.19	13.20	13.21	13.22	13.23	13.24	13.25	13.26	13.27	13.28	13.29	13.30	13.31	13.32	13.33	13.34	13.35	13.36	13.37	13.38	13.39	13.40	13.41	13.42	13.43	13.44	13.45	13.46	13.47	13.48	13.49	13.50	13.51	13.52	13.53	13.54	13.55	13.56	13.57	13.58	13.59	13.60	13.61	13.62	13.63	13.64	13.65	13.66	13.67	13.68	13.69	13.70	13.71	13.72	13.73	13.74	13.75	13.76	13.77	13.78	13.79	13.80	13.81	13.82	13.83	13.84	13.85	13.86	13.87	13.88	13.89	13.90	13.91	13.92	13.93	13.94	13.95	13.96	13.97	13.98	13.99	14.00	14.01	14.02	14.03	14.04	14.05	14.06	14.07	14.08	14.09	14.10	14.11	14.12	14.13	14.14	14.15	14.16	14.17	14.18	14.19	14.20	14.21	14.22	14.23	14.24	14.25	14.26
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[illegible]

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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Div.	Yr	PC	LC	95	High	Low	Lowest	Q'ry
1	1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	1973	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	1974	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	1978	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	1986	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	1987	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	1988	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	1989	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	1992	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	1993	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	1994	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	1995	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	1996	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	1997	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	1999	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	2000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	2001	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	2003	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	2009	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	2010	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	2011	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	2012	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	2013	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	2014	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	2015	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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December 4, 1995

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through only one access to the system.

5. Finally, after you hear the tone, press "start" on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Redskins Complete Unlikely Sweep

The Associated Press
Norv Turner did it before, but had a hard time convincing his Washington Redskins they could do it again. Sweeping Dallas is no small feat these days. The last time it happened was 1990 when the Cowboys finished 7-9 and lost twice to both the New York Giants and Philadelphia Eagles.

Turner, however, has a unique advantage—he taught the Cowboys' offense just about everything it knows, serving as offensive coordinator from 1990 until he took over the Redskins last season.

"If there were 53 guys in this state who thought we would win, they were all in our locker room, and I'm not sure about all of them," Turner said after the Redskins, a 17-point underdog, beat the Cowboys, 24-17, on Sunday for the rare series sweep.

"This win reinforced our program."

NFL ROUNDOUP

It also stilled the Cowboys' bid to clinch a playoff berth and may be a factor in their drive for the home-field advantage throughout the postseason. On Oct. 1, it was Washington 27, Dallas 23.

Terry Allen ran for 98 yards and two TDs and a surprisingly composed Heath Shuler threw for another as Turner's troops controlled the tempo and the defense held off Troy Aikman, Emmitt Smith and Michael Irvin.

"We didn't deserve to win right from the beginning," Dallas coach, Barry Switzer, said. "They ran the ball on us through huge caverns. Why wouldn't we be focused? This was a very important game. Now we have to win the next three games."

While the Cowboys were humbled, Pittsburgh and Kansas City clinched division titles. The Steelers won the American Football Conference Central as they beat Houston and the Chiefs took the AFC West with a victory over Oakland.

49ers 27, Bills 17 In San Francisco, Lee Woodall turned the game around in the third quarter when he scooped up a fumble and ran 96 yards for a TD as San Francisco won its fourth in a row.

With the score tied 10-10 and the Bills with a first-and-goal at the one-yard line, linebacker Gary Plummer forced a fumble by Derrick Holmes with a devastating hit and Woodall did the rest.

San Francisco's top-ranked defense forced five Buffalo turnovers, with

Woodall leading the way with 10 tackles, a sack and two fumble recoveries.

Seahawks 26, Eagles 14 In Seattle, Todd Peterson had a career-best four field goals as Philadelphia lost for the second time in nine games. Seattle won its fourth game in the last five.

Browns 31, Jaguars 23 John Elway was 22 of 34 for 286 yards and four TDs as Denver overcame several special teams' mistakes. Jacksonville got a 94-yard kickoff return for a TD when Desmond Howard ran nine yards and then threw across the field to Jimmy Smith, who went the remaining 85 yards. Denver is tied with Indianapolis and Miami for the final two AFC wild-card slots.

Chargers 31, Browns 13 In San Diego, Aaron Hayden, the rookie replacing the injured Natrone Means, rushed 32 times for 127 yards and his first two NFL touchdowns as San Diego won for the second time in six days. Cleveland lost its fifth straight.

In games reported in Monday's early editions:

Dolphins 21, Falcons 20 Irving Fryar juggled and then caught Dan Marino's 21-yard touchdown pass with 11 seconds left, giving the Miami Dolphins and their beleaguered coach, Don Shula, a victory over the stunned Atlanta Falcons.

The Dolphins rallied from a 20-9 deficit with two touchdowns in the last eight minutes, and Marino drove them 72 yards in the final 1:49 for the winning score.

The victory ended a three-game losing streak for the Dolphins. The comeback could also, at least for the moment, quiet critics who have argued that Shula should quit.

Packers 24, Bengals 10 In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Brett Favre threw three touchdowns in Green Bay's victory over Cincinnati. He completed 31 of 43 passes for 339 yards, his fifth 300-yard game this year and the 10th of his career. Favre's performance against the Bengals put the Packers alone in first place in the NFC Central in December for the first time since 1972.

Saints 31, Patriots 17 Jim Everett's touchdown passes of 50 yards to Quinn Early and 69 yards to Lorenzo Neal, and Mario Bates' 66-yard run lifted the visiting Saints over New England. It was the fifth victory in six games for New Orleans.

Steelers 21, Oilers 7 In Pittsburgh, Neil O'Donnell threw two touchdown passes on an otherwise off day as the Steelers wrapped

up their third AFC Central championship in coach Bill Cowher's four seasons by beating Houston. Despite throwing his first three interceptions in a month, O'Donnell found Yancey Thigpen and Mark Bruener on first-half touchdown passes.

Panthers 20, Jets 20 Isaac Bruce broke free for two third-down touchdown receptions in St. Louis's victory. Bruce, the league's leading receiver in passing yardage, was blanketed by cornerback Aaron Glenn and wasn't a factor for nearly three quarters. After the Jets made it 14-13 on Nick Lowery's 23-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter, Greg Robinson's 37-yard run set up Rypien's second TD pass to Bruce.

Panthers 13, Colts 10 Derwin Gray's face-mask penalty set up a 38-yard field goal by John Kasay with eight seconds left, giving Carolina a victory over Indianapolis—the Panthers' sixth of the season. The Colts played most of the second half without Jim Harbaugh, the NFL's top-rated passer. Harbaugh was sacked six times before leaving in the third quarter with a sprained right knee. His replacement, Paul Justin, also struggled, allowing the Panthers (6-7) to double the record for victories by an expansion team.

Vikings 31, Buccaneers 17 Cris Carter and Amp Lee provided the offense and Minnesota's defense had eight sacks as the Vikings defeated Tampa Bay in Minneapolis. Trent Dilfer, sacked six times, was ejected in the third quarter for fighting with the All-Pro tackle John Randle.

Assault With Battery: Raiders Are the Hosts From Hell

Los Angeles Times Service
OAKLAND — The good people of Oakland attacked the Kansas City Chiefs first. They chased their team buses into a stadium tunnel Sunday morning bearing gifts of garbage, water balloons and a Steve Bono doll hanging from a noose.

The Oakland Raiders struck next, scoring a touchdown with the game only 61 seconds old, knocking Booe, the Chiefs' quarterback, from the field minutes later. They danced and preened amid thousands of taunts pleading for more pain.

Yet it is the Chiefs who have everybody surrounded. It is the Chiefs who were the tough guys, the intimidating guys. It is the Chiefs who are the American Football Con-



Kansas City safety Brian Washington bringing down the Raiders' tight end Kerry Cash in the Chiefs' 29-23 victory.

ference West champions after a 29-23 victory before 53,930 in Oakland Alameda County Coliseum. The Chiefs have beaten the Raiders 12 of the last 13 meetings in what — with the demise of the Cleveland Browns-Pittsburgh Steelers series — has become football's most heartless rivalry.

"There is animosity between these teams, real animosity," Phillips said.

In achieving football's best record at 11-2, the Chiefs proved they can take a punch. And a kick. And a grab of the face mask. And a knee to the groin. And a double-A battery to the back. And a piece of fruit off the helmet. And a cup of beer down the shirt.

The Raiders and their fans were the hosts from hell, with the team racking up 105

yards of penalties while the crowd pelted the Chiefs with a catalogue's worth of items.

"I came down to the field with about seven minutes left and the first thing I thought of was, 'What am I doing here without a helmet?'" said Carl Peterson, the Kansas City general manager, who saved a battery as a souvenir.

The Chiefs countered with defense and a running back named Marcus Allen. The defense forced three lost fumbles and two interceptions and caused Oakland's quarterback, Vince Evans, to commit turnovers on four straight drives in the second half.

Allen did what he usually does against a team that kicked him out three years ago. He ran them into the ground, set records,

then denied that any of it mattered. Although after gaining 157 yards while becoming the first player to record 10,000 rushing and 5,000 yards pass receiving, Allen could not fool his teammates.

"It's like he wants to always put it in their face," the defensive end Neil Smith said.

Allen said, "Every time I reach a milestone, it seems like it's against this team. I don't know if there is some sort of justice there or what."

Yet these are not the Oakland Raiders of everyone's fond memories. Art Shell, the Chiefs' offensive line coach and former Raiders great, spent the game dodging fruit and batteries. "These aren't the people I remember," he said.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
ATLANTIC DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Orlando	12	4	.750
Miami	11	2	.846
New York	12	4	.750
New Jersey	7	8	.467
Washington	4	9	.308
Boston	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	2	12	.143
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Chicago	12	4	.750
Atlanta	9	7	.563
Cleveland	7	9	.438
Indiana	6	8	.429
Charlotte	7	10	.412
Detroit	6	9	.400
Toronto	4	11	.267
Minnesota	5	10	.333
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
NORTHWEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Utah	12	4	.750
Houston	9	7	.563
San Antonio	9	9	.500
Dallas	6	9	.400
Denver	5	9	.357
Minnesota	11	21	.344
Vancouver	2	15	.118
PACIFIC DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Sacramento	12	4	.750
Seattle	10	6	.625
L.A. Lakers	9	7	.563
Portland	8	8	.500
Phoenix	7	8	.467
L.A. Clippers	7	9	.438
Golden State	6	10	.375

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL	
NFL STANDINGS	
AMERICAN CONFERENCE	
AFC EAST	
Team	W L T Pct PF PA
Buffalo	7 6 0 .538 224 281
Indianapolis	7 6 0 .538 224 281
AFC NORTH	
Team	W L T Pct PF PA
Pittsburgh	9 4 0 .692 316 244
Cincinnati	8 5 0 .615 296 214
Cleveland	4 9 0 .308 231 295
Jacksonville	2 10 0 .200 226 298
AFC SOUTH	
Team	W L T Pct PF PA
Kansas City	11 2 0 .846 304 208
Oakland	8 5 0 .615 296 214
Denver	7 6 0 .538 224 281
San Diego	6 7 0 .462 297 257
Seattle	6 7 0 .462 297 257
AFC WEST	
Team	W L T Pct PF PA
Dallas	10 3 0 .769 346 238
Philadelphia	8 5 0 .615 296 214
Arizona	4 9 0 .308 231 295
San Francisco	6 7 0 .462 297 257
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE	
Team	W L T Pct PF PA
Los Angeles	9 4 0 .692 316 244
Green Bay	7 5 0 .583 296 214
Atlanta	6 6 0 .500 304 252
Tampa Bay	6 7 0 .462 297 257
NFL PLAYOFFS	
Team	W L T Pct PF PA
San Francisco	12 4 0 .750 316 244
Los Angeles	12 4 0 .750 316 244
San Diego	12 4 0 .750 316 244
San Francisco	12 4 0 .750 316 244

THE AP TOP 25

The Top 25 teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Dec. 3, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and previous rankings:

Rank	Team	Record	Points	Prev
1	Kansas (5)	9-0	1,412	2
2	Villanova (4)	9-0	1,219	1
3	Northeastern (4)	9-0	1,076	5
4	Arizona (2)	9-0	1,036	4
5	Kentucky (3)	8-1	1,036	3
6	Georgia Tech (3)	8-1	1,036	6
7	Memphis (3)	8-1	1,036	7
8	Mississippi St. (3)	8-1	1,036	8
9	Connecticut (3)	8-1	1,036	9
10	Wake Forest (3)	8-1	1,036	10
11	Alabama (3)	8-1	1,036	11
12	Idaho (3)	8-1	1,036	12
13	North Carolina (3)	8-1	1,036	13
14	Utah (3)	8-1	1,036	14
15	Virginia (3)	8-1	1,036	15
16	Georgia Tech (3)	8-1	1,036	16
17	Georgia Tech (3)	8-1	1,036	17
18	Duke (3)	8-1	1,036	18
19	Virginia Tech (3)	8-1	1,036	19
20	Michigan (3)	8-1	1,036	20
21	Illinois (3)	8-1	1,036	21
22	Michigan (3)	8-1	1,036	22
23	North Carolina (3)	8-1	1,036	23
24	Georgia Tech (3)	8-1	1,036	24
25	Georgia Tech (3)	8-1	1,036	25

THE AP TOP 25

The Top Twenty Five teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Dec. 3, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and previous rankings:

Rank	Team	Record	Points	Prev
1	Nebraska (2)	11-0-0	1,530	1
2	Florida (2)	10-0-0	1,530	2
3	Northwestern (2)	10-1-0	1,413	3
4	Ohio St. (2)	11-1-0	1,325	4
5	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	5
6	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	6
7	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	7
8	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	8
9	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	9
10	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	10
11	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	11
12	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	12
13	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	13
14	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	14
15	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	15
16	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	16
17	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	17
18	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	18
19	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	19
20	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	20

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8	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	8
9	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	9
10	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	10
11	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	11
12	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	12
13	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	13
14	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	14
15	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	15
16	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	16
17	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	17
18	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	18
19	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	19
20	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	20

THE AP TOP 25

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9	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	9
10	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	10
11	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	11
12	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	12
13	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	13
14	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	14
15	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	15
16	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	16
17	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	17
18	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	18
19	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	19
20	Nebraska (2)	10-1-0	1,325	20

TRANSITIONS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27
Pittsburgh 1st innings: 299
Atlanta 1st innings: 299
Pittsburgh 2nd innings: 299
Atlanta 2nd innings: 299
Pittsburgh 3rd innings: 299
Atlanta 3rd innings: 299
Pittsburgh 4th innings: 299
Atlanta 4th innings: 299
Pittsburgh 5th innings: 299
Atlanta 5th innings: 299
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Pittsburgh 19th innings: 299
Atlanta 19th innings: 299
Pittsburgh 20th innings: 299
Atlanta 20th innings: 299
Pittsburgh 21st innings: 299
Atlanta 21st innings: 299
Pittsburgh 22nd innings

SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP



Robin Smith avoiding a fast ball as England batted to a draw.

England Holds On

CRICKET England's captain, Michael Atherton, made an unbeaten 185 to save the second test Monday against South Africa in Johannesburg. His innings lasted nearly two days, spanning 644 minutes.

Set 479 to win, England played for a draw and lost just one wicket on the last day, Robin Smith, finishing on 351 for five. Jack Russell batted for 276 minutes for just 29 runs.

* Pakistan salvaged some pride by beating Australia by 74 runs in the final test Monday after a mesmerizing performance by the spinner Mushtaq Ahmed, who took four wickets as Australia collapsed for 172 in their second innings in Sydney. (Reuters)

New Stadium for Detroit

BASEBALL The Detroit City Council approved spending \$40 million of the city's money to help build a new downtown stadium for the Detroit Tigers. The deal would commit the Tigers to staying in Detroit until at least 2033. (AP)

Canadiens Suspend Roy

HOCKEY Patrick Roy, the Montreal Canadiens goaltender, was suspended by the team and offered for trade. Roy was unhappy with Mario Tremblay, the new coach, who left him in the game in a 11-1 defeat of Detroit. Roy reportedly told Ronald Corey, the club president: "It's either him or me." Roy is one of the highest-paid players in the National Hockey League and a three-time winner of the Vezina Trophy for the best goalie. (AP)

Robinson and Orioles Part

BASEBALL The Baltimore Orioles have refused to renew the contract of Frank Robinson, the assistant general manager. Robinson has spent 19 years in the organization as a player, manager and front office executive. (AP)

French Experts Decide

SOCCER The stadium being built near Paris for the 1998 World Cup is to be called Stade de France, the French sports minister, Guy Drut, said on Monday.

Drut said many names had been considered by a panel of 14 experts. The most popular public choice was to name the stadium after Michel Platini, the former French captain, but Platini rejected the idea. (Reuters)

Orlando Finds Road Still Full of Bumps

The Associated Press
The Orlando Magic is finding the road rough again this season.

Last season, the team's sparkling 39-2 home record was in stark contrast with its 18-23 road mark, and this season seems to be shaping up similarly. Losing 90-82 at Portland on Sunday night, Orlando dropped to 3-4 on the road.

The expansion Vancouver Grizzlies can't win anywhere. With their 15th straight defeat, 109-95, to Milwaukee, they

NBA ROUNDUP

are only five losses short of the National Basketball Association record for consecutive losses.

Orlando, coming off a 109-106 loss Saturday night at Sacramento, shot poorly. Randolph Childress, a Portland rookie, hit four out of six three-point shots as the Trail Blazers stopped the Magic, whose point total was a season low.

The Blazers had a 67-31 advantage in rebounds but still trailed much of the game until they had a 15-0 run to take an 84-71 lead on Clifford Robinson's 15-footer.

"I don't remember being beat that bad on the boards," Orlando's coach, Brian Hill, said. "They're a big team, working hard on the boards, and they're one of the best rebounding teams in the league."

Robinson scored 22 points and Aaron McKie 17 for Portland. Dennis Scott and Horace Grant had 20 each for the Magic.

Anfernee Hardaway scored 15 points, but was only 6 for 18. Nick Anderson was just 1 for 11 and Scott 7 for 22.

Bucks 108, Grizzlies 95 Vancouver opened the season with two straight victories, but is now approaching the record of 20 consecutive losses set by Philadelphia (1973) and Dallas (1993).

Vin Baker paced the visiting Bucks, scoring 12 of his 27 points in the third quarter and finishing with 15 rebounds. Glenn Robinson added 22 points, including 12 of 12 from the line.

Heat 112, Raptors 94 Miami won its fifth straight as Alonzo Mourning scored nine points during a 13-point fourth-quarter run. Mourning, 12 for 12 from the free-throw line, was perfect in a 13-point first half, making all four shots and all five free-throw attempts.

He was held scoreless in the third quarter, but scored 15 points in the fourth, helping the Heat stop the Raptors' four-game home winning streak.

Knicks 107, Bulls 83 New York held Washington to a season low, beating the Bulls for the 15th straight time.

Anthony Mason had 19 points and 11 rebounds, making 6 of 10 field goals.

Charles Oakley added 16 points and 16 rebounds for the host Knicks, who have won seven of nine. Derek Harper had 14 while leading New York's fast break.

Georghe Muresan's 14 points led Washington.

Cavaliers 108, Mavericks 107 Chris Mills scored all 22 of his points after halftime, sending the game into overtime with a clutch three-pointer.

Mills' shot with 9.9 seconds left in regulation tied the score at 103. He also got the last rebound of overtime, helping Cleveland to its fifth victory in six games.

Jamal Mashburn, who led visiting Dallas with 28 points, had a chance to win the game in regulation, but his 18-foot baseline jumper was long as the buzzer sounded.

The teams exchanged baskets in overtime until Dan Majerle's layup with two minutes left put Cleveland ahead for good at 108-106.

Lakers 104, Pacers 98 Elden Campbell broke a 91-91 tie with four straight points in the final 2:20 and Nick Van Exel scored 26 points for the Lakers.

Campbell made two free throws and a basket and Van Exel scored five straight to put the Lakers ahead 100-91 with 37.2 seconds remaining. Cedric Ceballos had 19 points and a career-high six steals.

Dale Davis led the Pacers with 21 points. Reggie Miller was held to eight points.



Vlade Divac of the Los Angeles Lakers driving to the basket between Antonio Davis, left, and Rick Smith of the Indiana Pacers, who lost, 104-96.

Flyers Doom Bruins, 6-1, for 8th Straight

Reuters
Mikael Renberg and John LeClair had two goals and an assist each to lead the Philadelphia Flyers to their eighth straight victory, 6-1, over the Boston Bruins.

The "Legion of Doom" line — Eric Lindros centering Renberg and LeClair —

NHL ROUNDUP

combined for four goals and four assists for Philadelphia in Sunday's game.

"Eric didn't score today, but he set up a lot of plays for me and John," said Renberg. "To play with him when he's hungry, you can't ask for any more in a line-mate."

Penguins 5, Lightning 4 In Tampa, Florida, Jaromir Jagr's league-leading 23d goal with 6:25 left in the second period snapped a tie as Pittsburgh blew a three-goal advantage but came back for a victory over Tampa Bay, extending its victory streak to five games.

With Tampa Bay on the power play, Mario Lemieux stole a pass along the right boards and gave a centering pass to Jagr, who deflected the puck past the Lightning's goaltender, J.C. Bergeron. Lemieux had four assists and moved into 16th place on the all-time points list with 1,268.

Jets 5, Flames 4 Keith Tkachuk snapped a tie late in the second period and Eddie Olczyk added two third period insurance goals, as Winnipeg snapped visiting Calgary's three-game unbeaten streak.

Tkachuk netted his 14th goal with 1:53 left in the second period on a 20-foot shot from the left face-off circle to make it 3-2. Assists on the goal went to Teemu Selanne and Alexei Zhamnov.

Stars 7, Avalanche 6 In Denver, Kevin Hatcher's sixth goal with 3:52 left lifted Dallas to victory over Colorado, which suffered its first loss at home. Hatcher took a pass and skated behind the net and poked a shot past Avalanche goaltender Stephane Fiset.

The Russian Capitalists Who Wish to Remain Read

By Robert Edelman
New York Times Service

IN 1990, Vladimir Titorenko was a leading writer for the national sports daily in Russia, Sovetskii Sport. But as he began to write positive reports about the National Basketball Association, he faced increasing disapproval from hard-line editors, who were more interested in pushing coverage of the Olympic sports favored by the state: track and field, weight lifting and archery.

The deputy director of Sovetskii Sport, Vladimir Kuchmi, had been experiencing similar frustration. So that spring he raised the idea of starting a politically independent sports daily and invited Titorenko to join him.

In July 1991, a few weeks before the inept hard-line coup that marked the beginning of the end of the old Soviet Union, 12 of Sovetskii Sport's most popular writers left en masse to start the new paper. They were taking a personal and professional risk. Sovetskii Sport was not just the most popular sports daily in the USSR, it was the country's only sports daily.

To distinguish the new paper from Sovetskii Sport, its founders promised to emphasize sports with the largest audiences — soccer, hockey and basketball — and relegate the more obscure sports to

occasional articles. The quest seemed hopeless. But today their paper, Sport Ekspres, is one of the most successful dailies in Russia, with a circulation well above 800,000.

While the editors are reluctant to discuss financial details, they say that most issues sell out and that the daily rate for a full-page advertisement is \$24,000 — though, like their Western counterparts, they offer discounts to good customers.

"Our reasons for quitting were not simply political but professional," said Kuchmi, 46, who is editor in chief of Sport Ekspres. "Sovetskii Sport was a small newspaper, only four pages. One page was official party news, another physical culture. A third was articles pirated from the foreign press. There was only one page of sports news for fans: one page for journalists to work in a normal professional manner."

Sport Ekspres began publishing three days before the August coup. Kuchmi had used personal contacts to get a low-interest six-month loan of three million rubles (\$160,000) from the Commercial-Industrial Bank of the Russian Republic. The founders bought computers, telephones and newspaper and started to work in one another's kitchens.

No one received wages for the first six months. "We were fortunate each of us had

friends who were able to help us," said the deputy editor, Vladimir Gaskin, 42, who like Kuchmi spent more than 20 years at Sovetskii Sport.

Yelena Vaitsekhovskaya, the assistant editor and a former Olympic diving champion, recalled the first days. "We knew only how to write articles, but nothing about production, advertising or distribution." Still, the founders were able to publish 20,000 copies of a four-page paper five times a week. It was delivered from the trunk of Kuchmi's car to whatever newsstands would take it.

They immediately found an audience, and circulation increased rapidly. Kuchmi said he paid back the bank loan in three months.

ADVERTISING took longer to expand. As Soviet mores disappeared, ads for bookies and phone sex began to appear in Sport Ekspres. But eventually they gave way to lucrative displays for large Western and Russian companies selling everything from cigarettes and coffee to athletic shoes and computers.

Still, Vsevolod Kukushkin, the paper's business director, had to reorient a certain Russian literalness concerning advertising. "Not everyone understood what it meant to advertise in a paper like Sport Ekspres," he said. "Someone would say, 'We

sell computers, but you are not a computer newspaper.' Well, we are not a computer newspaper, but aren't people who buy computers also interested in soccer and hockey?"

It didn't hurt to be lucky.

"We'd published for three days when the coup began," Kuchmi said. "All newspapers were closed down, but I was so obsessed I forgot the danger. Our printing plant was surrounded by troops, but I begged a soldier to let me pass with our layouts. He could have shot me, but he waved me by."

After four years, Sport Ekspres has begun to generate solid profits, its editors say. Journalistically, however, it has yet to find its own voice. Many of its practices are overreactions to the perversities of Soviet journalism, which featured a lack of up-to-date information and a preference for opinion over news. Afraid of putting words in their subjects' mouths, the editors structure virtually every article — whether a game report or an analysis — as an interview.

Nonetheless, Sport Ekspres has clearly found an audience, though its editors realize that the paper's independence is a byproduct of its financial success.

"We understand we are a capitalist enterprise," Kukushkin said. "Our future is tied to the future of Russia's business sector."

Old Baseball Heroes Face Tax-Dodger Fines and Indictments

The Associated Press

Several retired baseball stars may be indicted or fined by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for failing to report income received for signing autographs, the New York Daily News reported on Monday. It said the story was based on a confidential federal report.

Two former players, Duke Snider, who played for the Dodgers, and Willie McCovey, formerly of the San Francisco Giants, recently pleaded guilty to tax evasion on cash earned selling their autographs. The players were paid a total of \$243,100 during a three-day event at an Atlantic City, New Jersey, hotel in January 1989. Payments ranged from \$3,600 for Ernie Banks to \$57,000 for Mickey Mantle. Only two of the players, Willie Mays and Ted Williams, reported payments on their tax forms.

The promoters of the event pleaded guilty to tax evasion last year. Players and payments included: Frank Robinson, \$39,000; McCovey, \$22,000; Pete Rose and Mike Schmidt, both \$20,000; Mays, \$19,000; Reggie Jackson, \$15,000; Snider, \$10,000; Hank Aaron, \$8,500; Harmon Killebrew and Tony Perez, both \$4,500.

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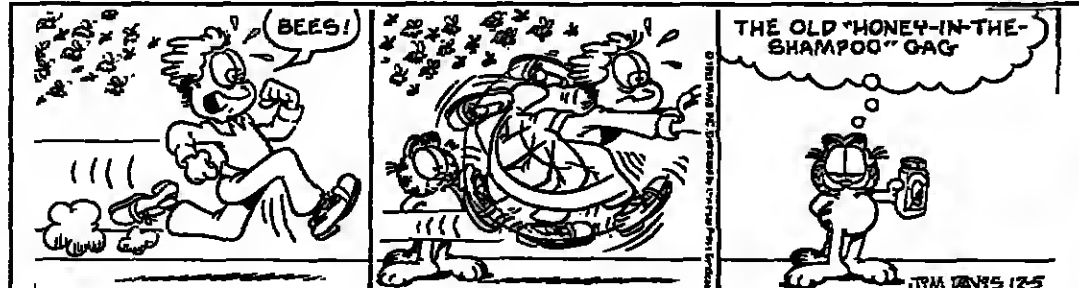


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PEANUTS



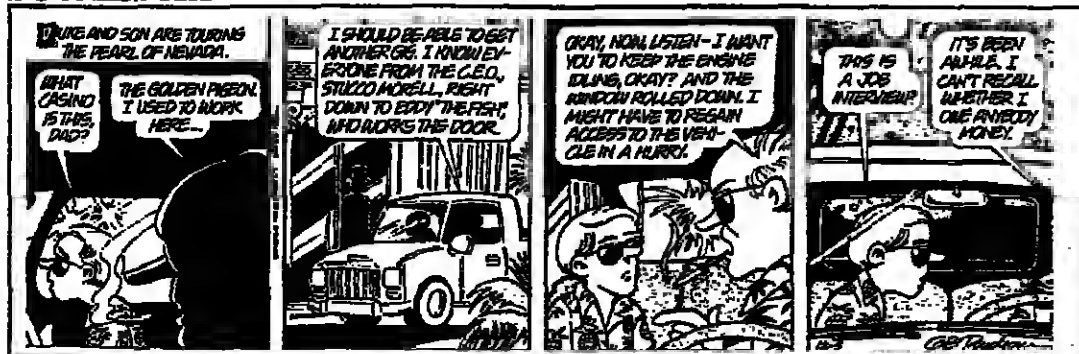
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THE FAR SIDE



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